

A FURTHER
REPORT
FROM THE
COMMITTEE
OF
SECRESY,

Appointed to enquire into the CONDUCT of

ROBERT Earl of ORFORD,

During the last Ten Years of his being First
Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chan-
cellor and Under-Treasurer of His MA-
JESTY's Exchequer.

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A

FURTHER REPORT

From the

COMMITTEE of SECRECY.

YOUR Committee having, in their former Report, laid before the House, the Obstructions they met with in the Course of their Enquiry; and finding that the Lords had refused to concur in the Means proposed by this House to remove them, by rejecting the Bill for indemnifying such Persons as shall upon Examination make Discoveries touching the Disposition of publick Money, or concerning the Disposition of Offices, or any Payments or Agreements in respect thereof, or concerning other Matters relating to the Conduct of *Robert Earl of Orford*, have not thought it adviseable to enter upon any new Matter relating to the Transactions of the Earl of *Orford*: But, as previous to the rejecting of the said Bill by the other House, they had several Matters before them of the highest Consequence and Importance to the Success of the War with *Spain*, and to the domestick Œconomy and good Order of the Kingdom; to the Payment of the Troops abroad, to the Freedom of Elections at home, and to the Quantity and Method of issuing publick Money for the secret Services of the State, in all which the said Earl appears to have had the principal, if not the sole Direction: Your Committee thought it their absolute Duty to lay these Matters before the House, and were preparing to do it, with as much Clearness and Perspicuity as the many notorious Difficulties and Discouragements this Enquiry has laboured under would permit; but in the Execution of this Design they were again interrupted by a new and unforeseen Obstruction to one of the most material Points in question, which therefore, together with the other Matters above-mentioned, they find themselves under a necessity of laying before the House.

As the vigorous and successful Prosecution of the War in *America* seems to have been the great Object of the Interests and Inclination of the People of *Great Britain*; and as an Expedition to a Climate so distant and dangerous must unavoidably be attended with an immense Expence, both of Men and Money, to the Nation, your Committee therefore, considering how essentially it must affect the Glory of his Majesty's Arms, and the Justice due to this Nation, that those of their Countrymen who chearfully undertook a Service, where the Enemy was the least Danger they were exposed to, should be justly and fully paid



paid the great Sums raised to support them, have thought it their Duty to enquire into the Contract made for supplying his Majesty's Forces going upon the Expedition with Lord *Catcart*, and to examine whether it had been established on the most just and advantageous Foot, for Troops so peculiarly deserving the Care and Attention of the Publick: And in proceeding therein,

Your Committee find that the Money, or rather the Currency of *Jamaica*, is of a less Value than Sterling Money, and by the Examination of Merchants it appears that for some Years before the Commencement of the War with *Spain*, the Rate of Exchange between *Jamaica* and *England* was from 135 to 140, but generally at 140, very few Bills, having been drawn under that Rate, that is, Persons at *Jamaica* generally paid 140*l.* of the Currency of that Country for a Bill which entitled them, or their Agents, to 100*l.* Sterling, in *England*.

Your Committee find that on the 9th of *July*, 1740. the following Proposal was made to the Treasury for furnishing Money at *Jamaica*, for the Expedition under Lord *Catcart*, by *Peter Burrell*, and *John Bristow*, Esq; Members of this House.

“ To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Proposal of *Peter Burrell* and *John Bristow*.
 “ That they are ready to furnish at *Jamaica* his Majesty's Forces, going upon the intended Expedition with Lord *Catcart*, with any Sums of Money, and at the Times which the Service shall require, at the Rate of 100*l.* Sterling for every 120*l.* paid at *Jamaica* in the Currency of that Island; that the Sum of 27000*l.* be paid to them before the Departure of the Troops, they furnishing their Bills at Sight on *Jamaica* for the Amount thereof at the above-mentioned Rate of 100*l.* Sterling for 120*l.* *Jamaica* Currency; that the subsequent Payments be made upon their producing the Deputy Paymaster's Bills or Receipts, who shall be directed to give the same for the Sums they shall receive from Time to Time.”

Peter Burrell. John Bristow.

London, July 9, 1740.

This Proposal was the same Day agreed to by the Commissioners of the Treasury, the Earl of *Orford* being then present at the Board, which appears the more extraordinary to your Committee, because the Commissioners of the Treasury (had they thought fit to enquire) must have found that for several Months preceding the Date of this Proposal, all the Bills drawn from *Jamaica*, for the Service of his Majesty's Navy and Ordnance, were drawn at the Rate of 140*l.* for 100*l.* Sterling, as appears by the Appendix, (N^o 1.)

Your Committee also observe, that at the Time of the Delivery of this Proposal it could be no Secret to Mr. *Burrell* and Mr. *Bristow*, that the Exchange from *Jamaica* was at 140. For your Committee find in the Minutes of a Court of Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, when Mr. *Burrell* Sub-Governor, and Mr. *Bristow* Deputy-Governor, were present, the following Order.

Friday, March 16, 1738-9.

Ordered,

That it be referred to the Committee of Correspondence to consider, and report their Opinion concerning the Exchange from *Jamaica*, which

which is now at 140 *l.* for 100 *l.* Sterling, and yet the Company are not credited for the Dollars, Pistoles, and Bar Gold more than when the Exchange was at 135 *per Cent.*

The Circumstances which preceded and occasioned this extraordinary Transaction, as far as your Committee have been able to trace them, are of a very singular Nature; for it appears by the Examination of Capt. *Alexander Wilson*, who was Agent to Lord *Cathcart*, when he was preparing for the Expedition to the *West-Indies*, which is annexed in the Appendix, (N^o. 2.) That in the *May* or *June* preceding this Contract, the Paymaster-General communicated to Lord *Cathcart* a Method of paying the Troops which his Lordship approved of; this was by sending a Sum of Money with the Deputy-Paymaster, who was to attend the Expedition, and empowering him to draw what Bills should be necessary, and directing the Troops to be paid at *Jamaica*, at such a Rate of Exchange, as should appear to Lord *Cathcart* and the superior Officers to be most advantageous to the Troops; and it being intimated some Time after to Lord *Cathcart*, that a Contract for paying the Troops, at 120 *l.* *Jamaica* Money, for 100 *l.* Sterling was then depending before the Treasury, he immediately procured a Meeting with Mr. *Hanbury Williams*, Pay-master of the Marines, Mr. *Burrell*, and Mr. *Bristow*, with a View, if possible, to get the Troops paid in a more advantageous manner, for he did not apprehend the Contract was at that time passed. At this Meeting he mentioned the Inconveniencies which might arise from the paying the Men at a Rate so much lower than the known Exchange, and the Danger there was, from what he had observed abroad, of its producing Discontents and Mutiny; and after several Arguments used on both Sides, their Meeting ended on Mr. *Burrell's*, or Mr. *Bristow's* declaring, that they had made an Agreement with the Treasury already, on the Terms of 120 *l.* *Jamaica* Money, for 100 *l.* Sterling, and that they could not do it for his Profit.

From the Examinations of Mr. *Burrell* and Mr. *Bristow*, (which are annexed in the Appendix, (N^o. 3) it appears, that they applied for this Contract to the Earl of *Orford*, and to no other Person; for when it was publicly known that the Troops were going to *Jamaica*, Mr. *Burrell* acquainted the said Earl, that he had correspondence in *Jamaica*, on the *South-Sea* Company's account, who were Men of great Credit, and had the greatest Command of Money of any in the Place, and he thought, if Money was wanted there, he could supply the Government as well as any Body; and that afterwards, considering the great Importance of the Affair, he thought it too much Hazard for himself alone, and mentioned it to Mr. *Bristow*, and they together settled the Terms of their Proposal; and about the Month of *June*, 1740, the Parliament being then prorogued, they waited on the Earl of *Orford*, and proposed to him the same Terms, which were afterwards agreed to by the Treasury; the said Earl asked them if these were the lowest Terms, and hoped they would not ask more than was reasonable, or what any body should complain of; that he would not take it on himself, but desired them to make their Proposals to the Treasury, which seems to your Committee to have been intirely Matter of Form; for it appears that when this Proposal was accordingly delivered to the Treasury, the Gentlemen cannot recollect to whom it was delivered, nor when, nor by whom they were informed of its being accepted; nay, one of the
Gentlemen

Could men even does not remember, whether they themselves went with their Proposal when it was presented.

And your Committee having also examined *Charles Hanbury Williams*, Esq; a Member of this House, touching the Conversation that passed between Mr. *Burrell*, Mr. *Bristow*, and Lord *Catheart*, at Mr. *Williams*'s Office, have also added his Examination to the others in the Appendix (N^o. 3.) to which they beg leave to refer.

Your Committee cannot find that any Notice or Intimation was given to any Person, except what passed between the Earl of *Orford* and the Contractors, as is before mentioned, of the Intention of the Treasury, to make this Contract; for it appears by the Examination of *James Knight*, Esq; which is annexed in the Appendix (N^o. 4.) that when he heard the Troops were going to *Jamaica*, and was told the Treasury would contract with private Persons for paying them, he did himself intend to make an offer for furnishing the Money, but in very few days after, he heard the Treasury had agreed with Mr. *Burrell* and Mr. *Bristow*, at the rate of 120*l.* and he did not believe the Treasury ever gave any Notice of their Intentions to make any such Contract. That what he expected, was not a formal publick Notice, but that it should have been communicated to Merchants, as he has heard has been practised in *Queen Anne's Wars*, and had this been done, he believes several besides himself would have proposed, and that he himself would have furnished the Money at 130*l. per Cent.* for 100*l.* Sterling, and should have thought it a good Bargain, provided he could have had the same Money advanced to him which he has heard was advanced to Mr. *Burrell*, and Mr. *Bristow*; that after the first Difficulty, which would be on the Arrival of the Troops, was over, he did not doubt but he could have contracted with the People of the Island to furnish the Money at the rate of 137½, and if the whole Money was advanced to him here beforehand, and he was only to send it over and furnish it at *Jamaica* at the rate of 130*l. per Cent.* he thinks he should make 12 or 15*per Cent. per Ann.* of the Sums he furnished, by returning the same Money twice in a Year.

This led your Committee into a Computation of the Profits which might have been made on this Contract, which they conceive to stand thus:

If the Value of 100*l.* Sterling be sent to *Jamaica* in Moidores, it appears they will produce 143*l. 10s. Jamaica* Currency; but by this Contract, only 120*l. Jamaica* Currency was to be paid at *Jamaica* for every 100*l.* Sterling received here, to this 120*l. Jamaica* Currency, all the necessary Charges must be added, which your Committee conceive to be 1*l. per Cent.* Commission, 2½*per Cent.* Insurance, 1*l. per Cent.* Freight, and ¼*per Cent.* for the Charges of Shipping; in all, 4*l. 15s. per Cent.* which on 120*l. Jamaica* Currency, is 5*l. 14s.* of the same Currency, in all, 125*l. 14s. Jamaica* Currency; so that the Profit to be made on sending Moidores, was the Difference between 125*l. 14s.* and 143*l. 10s.* which is 17*l. 16s. Jamaica* Currency, or 12*l. 8s. 1d.* Sterling out of every 100*l.* Sterling, which is, 14*l. 3s. 2d. ½ per Cent.* Sterling. And your Committee observe, that if half of the Sum sent, had been in Six and Thirty Shilling-Pieces, and only half in Moidores, 100*l.* Sterling so sent, would have produced 141*l. Jamaica* Currency, which is only 2*l. 10s. Jamaica* Currency less than Moidores alone would have produced.

And

And your Committee cannot help observing; that if the Treasury had thought fit to send in Moidores to *Jamaica*, on the Account of the Publick, the same Sums of Money which they actually advanced to the Contractors, then every 100*l.* Sterling so sent, would have produced 143*l.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *Jamaica* Currency, except what may be allowed for Insurance, which your Committee is informed, amounts to about 2*l.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* on Money sent by Ships of War; nor could frequent Opportunities have been wanting of sending on board his Majesty's Ships such further Supplies of Money as might at any time have been necessary for that Service; but if it had been thought more adviseable to have supplied part of this Expence by Draughts from hence, there can be no doubt but that the Deputy Pay-master being furnished with a proper Proportion of Specie from hence, would have been able to keep up the Exchange at 140*l.* and in that Case no Charge could have attended that Part so supplied.

It further appears, that in the course of this Affair, and before the Departure of Lord *Cathcart*, still greater Indulgencies were granted to the Contractors; for by their first Proposal, the Sum of 27000*l.* only was to be advanced them by the Treasury, before the Departure of the Troops; but the subsequent Payments were not to be made to them till they produced the Deputy Pay-master's Bills or Receipts; and yet on the 30th of *September* following, which was before the Departure of the Troops, 12000*l.* was further advanced to them by the Pay-master-General, for their Bill of that Date, and on the 1st of *October*, 9500*l.* more was advanced to them by the Pay-master of the Marines, for their Bill of the 30th of *September*, and on the 23d of *December*, a further Sum of 12000*l.* was advanced by the Paymaster-General, for their Bill of that Day's Date; and on the 6th of *January* a further Sum of 9000*l.* was advanced by the Pay-master of the Marines for their Bill of the 31st of *December*, all in consequence of Minutes of the Treasury, as in the Appendix (N^o. 5.)

Here your Committee cannot help observing, that the paying these Sums, amounting to 42500*l.* over and above the 27000*l.* originally advanced, before there had been any Disbursements on the part of the Contractors, altered the Nature of the Contract, and rendered it much more beneficial than as it was originally proposed by the Contractors themselves.

Mr. *Burrell* said, he did offer half of his Share to his Brother, and a Gentleman engaged in Business with him, but they thought it too great a Risk for them to run: He likewise mentioned it to another Gentleman (whom he did not name) who would not accept of it. That these Refusals were very early, before any thing was done in it more than passing the Contract, and that he mentioned them to shew that he thought he had no great Bargain of it; and from the Examinations of Mr. *Burrell*, and Mr. *Brislow*, it further appears, that some time after the making the Contract, they offered Mr. *Moulton*, a Member of this House, $\frac{1}{4}$ Part of it, as far as it related to the Payment of the Troops, in the Office where he is Deputy, which he accepted of, and has shared accordingly the Profits of this Contract, from the Beginning, and some time after the Earl of *Orford* mentioned to Mr. *Burrell*, that Mr. *Handbury Williams* had desired him to speak to him, Mr. *Burrell*, that one of Mr. *Williams*'s Friends might have some Share in the Remittances; but he added, you are to do just as you please, I don't

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ask you to let any body in, for the Contract is yours; and soon afterwards, Mr. *Hanbury Williams* spoke to the Contractors, and told them, that he had a Relation, one Mr. *Hanbury*, a *West-India* Merchant, to whom he had Obligations, and as he had Money and Effects at *Jamaica*, he desired he might be concerned $\frac{1}{4}$ Part with them for the future, which he has accordingly been, in what relates to the Payment of the Marines, in Mr. *Hanbury Williams*'s Office.

And it appears to your Committee, that neither the one nor the other of these Gentlemen advanced any Money, or were concerned in the Management, but were to be Sharers in the Profit or Loss only.

And it further appears to your Committee, that on the Arrival of the Troops at *Jamaica*, and the tendring the Money to them at 120*l.* *Jamaica* Currency, great Discontents were expressed by the Officers, and some actually refused to receive it, and with Time the Discontent increased, and nothing was talked of so much amongst the Officers of the Army, as the Hardships of being paid at 120*l.* when the Exchange was at 140*l.* every one of them became a Calculator, and complained that he lost 16*l.* 6*s.* on every 100*l.* he being paid his 120*l.* *Jamaica* Money, with 62 Moidores, which is no more than 83*l.* 14*s.* Sterling, all which appears by the Letters of *Colebrooke* and General *Wentworth*, annexed in the Appendix (N^o. 6.) so truly were the Fears of Lord *Cathcart* verified.

And this Uneasiness among the Troops was greatly increased by the peremptory Refusal of the Agents of Mr. *Burrell*, and Mr. *Bristow*, to furnish the Deputy Pay-master at *Jamaica* with any Money upon their Credit, arising, as Mr. *Colebrooke* says in his Letter of 20th of Feb. 1740, marked (B), in the Appendix (N^o. 6.) from their Views of appropriating the Profit to themselves, and being dazzled with the Prospect of getting 15 or 20*l.* per Cent. instead of 2*l.* per Cent. their Commission: Upon this, the Deputy Pay-master took up Money from other Persons, and gave them Bills on the Pay-master-General; and tho' there were (as appears by the Extracts of the Letters of the Deputy Pay-master, of the 20th of Feb. and 23d of March, 1740-1, which are marked (B) and (D) in the Appendix (N^o. 6.) Combinations to distress him, yet the first Bills he thus drew, were at the rate of 130*l.* and he by degrees raised the Exchange, so that at last he drew at 140*l.* whilst the Troops still continued to be paid at 120*l.*

And it further appears to your Committee, that on the 5th of June, 1741, there is entered in the Treasury-books the following Minute:

“ Mr. *Bristow*, one of the Remitters for the *West-Indies*, is called in,
“ and acquaints my Lords, that he and Mr. *Burrell* have discharged
“ such of their Factors and Agents at *Jamaica*, as misbehaved them-
“ selves in their Conduct about supplying the Money for the publick
“ Service there; and that as General *Wentworth* has applied for the
“ Troops to be paid at the rate of 125*l.* per Cent. he will take care
“ that the Remittances shall be made accordingly.”

And on the 10th of July following, the Commissioners of the Treasury agree and order that Mess. *Burrell* and *Bristow*, pay the Troops in *America* at the rate of 125*l.* *Jamaica* Currency for 100*l.* Sterling, from 24th of April preceding.

Now your Committee observe, on this new Contract, first proposed on the 5th of June, 1741, and finally regulated on the 10th of July following, that Mr. *Colebrooke*, the Deputy Pay-master at *Jamaica*, did on the 24th of Feb. preceding, being 19 Weeks before the settling of the

the said Contract, draw Bills on the Pay-master General to the Amount of 1250*l.* all at the rate of 130*l.* and did in his Letter of the 23d of *March* before mentioned, acquaint the Pay-master-General that he had happily overcome all the Opposition, and could assure him on good grounds, that whatever Money might be necessary to be raised for the Service, would be found at *Jamaica*, for Bills on the Pay-master-General for 130*l.* and upwards, and this last Letter is dated above ten Weeks before the Proposal of Mr. *Burrell* and Mr. *Bristow*, to amend their Contract, and above fifteen Weeks before the final Acceptation of that Proposal by the Treasury; and it is worthy of Observation that in the Months of *January*, *February*, *March*, *April* and *May*, preceding the *July* in which this second Contract at 125*l.* was established by the Treasury, there were drawn from *Jamaica*, no less than 39 Bills for the Service of his Majesty's Navy, most of them at the rate of 135*l.* and the Remainder at the rate of 140*l.*

And it appears to your Committee, that several Bills amounting to the Sum of 1139*l.* 17*s.* were drawn on the Paymaster of the Marines by his Deputy, between the 18th of *Feb.* 1740, and the 1st of *August*, 1741, Part of which Bills amounting to 5000*l.* were drawn in the Month of *February*, preceding the new Contract; that these Bills were paid by Mr. *Burrell*, and Mr. *Bristow*, and that Money was issued to them for that Purpose by the Pay-master of the Marines. But, your Committee have not been able to discover at what rate of Exchange they were drawn, nor does it appear whether Mr. *Burrell* and Mr. *Bristow* have been allowed to take the Profit arising from the Difference between 120*l.* the rate of the Contract, and the rate of Exchange the Bills were drawn at.

And it further appears to your Committee, that the Bills drawn by the Deputy Pay-master from *Jamaica*, on the Pay-master-General, when the Agents of Mr. *Burrell* and Mr. *Bristow* refused to supply him, amounting to the Sum of 29216*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* and which were drawn in the Months of *February* and *March*, 1740, and in *April*, *May*, *June*, *July*, and *August*, 1741, at 130*l.* 135*l.* 137*l.* $\frac{1}{2}$ and at last at 140*l.* were sent for Payment to Mr. *Burrell* and Mr. *Bristow*, and also that Money was issued from the Pay-Office to them to discharge the said Bills; altho' it does not appear to your Committee what Pretence of Right the Contractors could have to the Profit arising from any of these Bills, after the Forfeiture of their Bargain by the Refusal of their Agents to furnish the Deputy Pay-masters at *Jamaica*.

But tho' these Bills were thus paid by Messrs. *Burrell* and *Bristow*, yet your Committee find that on the 15th of *December* last, the Pay-master-General made a Representation of this Matter to the Treasury, as in the Appendix (N^o. 7.) praying a Direction of the Commissioners whether the Profit or Difference arising by the Exchange on the said Bills should be accounted for, and paid to the Agents of the said Contractors, or reserved in the hands of his Deputy for the Use and Benefit of the Publick: And your Committee find the following Minute in the Books of the Treasury:

“ *Whitehall Treasury-Chamber*, 29th *Dec.* 1741. Read also to my
“ Lords a Memorial from the same Pay-master, dated the 15th *Inst.*
“ relating to the Remittances of Pay for the Troops in *America*, with
“ respect to the *Jamaica* Currency, and ordered a Copy thereof to be
“ sent to the Remitters for their Answer thereto.”

To

To which the Remitters gave in their Answer, annexed in the Appendix (N^o. 8.) in which it is remarkable, that in stating their several Charges upon sending over Specie to *Jamaica*, they make one Charge in the following Words; Three *per Cent.* Commission we pay in *Jamaica*: Whereas it appears by their Examinations, that they paid One *per Cent.* only to their Agent, Mr. *Colebrooke*, for the Money sent out with Lord *Calhcart*.

This Answer was received on the 5th of *Feb.* last, and nothing appears to have been done upon it while the Earl of *Orford* continued in the Treasury.

Your Committee have been obliged to dwell the longer upon this Contract, because the whole Behaviour of the Earl of *Orford*, who had the sole Direction of it, seems so extraordinary, that they fear this Part of their Report would want Credit, if they had not descended into the most minute Particulars of it.

Here they find a Contract entered into upon the good Faith of the Proposers only, with an Ignorance of the Value of the Exchange, whether real or affected does not appear to your Committee; and that Defect so far from being endeavoured to be supplied, by admitting Proposals or Information from any other Merchants, that it seemed a determined Point to shut it out, even when it seemed to obtrude itself, upon him, from the very Offices subject to his Inspection.

But as if this Injury to the Troops and Injustice to the Nation, had been too little, he rendered this Contract more advantageous to the Contractors than their most sanguine Expectation originally suggested to them.

For tho' by the Terms of the Contract the Publick was to advance 27000*l.* only, in Money, yet we find the further Sum of 42000*l.* advanced to them before the Arrival of the Troops in *America*.

And your Committee observe, that the Shares of the Profits of this Contract were dealt out to the Deputy of the Pay-Office, and to a Friend of the Paymaster of the Marines, at the Request of the said Paymaster, without any Advance of Money or Trouble on their Part, and it is very remarkable that these Shares were confined to the Sums issued from the respective Offices.

And here your Committee must observe, from the whole Course of this Proceeding, that neither the Interest of the Soldier, or the Publick, seemed to have been the Object of the Earl of *Orford's* Attention.

The Cries of the injured Soldiers, who had lost one Day's Pay in seven, where Provisions of all kinds bear an excessive Price, made so little Impression, that the only Relief they obtained was an Advance of their Pay upon the Contract from 120*l.* to 125*l.* tho' there had been drawn upon the Navy-Office, during the six Months preceding, several Bills, none at less than 135*l.* and some at 140*l.* and tho' the Deputy to the Paymaster-General likewise, 19 Weeks before, had drawn upon the Office at 130*l.* and 15 Weeks before had written to the Paymaster-General, that he might depend upon being furnished with whatever Sums should be wanted at 130*l.* and upwards, nor could there be any reason to fear a Disappointment, in relying upon those Assurances of the Deputy-Master, because to his Care wholly it was owing, that they were not disappointed upon the Refusal of the Contractors Agents to furnish him with Money.

Your Committee cannot but observe that the Treasury, in establishing this new Contract, where the Contractors proposed the Advance from

from 120*l.* to 125*l.* to commence from the 5th of *June*, 1741. order it with a Retrospect, and to commence from the 24th of *April* preceding, and are greatly at a loss to find if the first Contract was upon just and equal Terms, why the Contractors submitted to any Advance at all; and if it was not upon equal Terms, why the Treasury did not extend their Retrospect, and order it to be rectified from the Commencement.

And so little was the Publick to avail itself of this Injustice to the Soldier, that when the Contractors could furnish no Money at all, from their Agents refusing to answer their Credit, and consequently the Contract was dissolved, and the Army must have starved, if the Deputy-Paymaster, who is the Officer of the Publick, had not procured Money by Draughts upon the Pay-Office, at 130, 135, up to 140 *Jamaica* Currency, for 100*l.* Sterling; yet those very Bills were suffered to be paid by the Contractors, and publick Money issued to them to pay the same, but by whose Order does not appear to your Committee.

As if the Profits arising from the advanced Prices of those Bills, drawn by a publick Officer upon the Publick, had belonged to the Contractors.

And your Committee observe, that when on the 15th of *December* last, the Paymaster prayed Directions from the Treasury, whether the Profits on those Bills should be paid to the Contractors, or reserved for the Benefit of the Publick, even that could not be obtained, while the Earl of *Orford* remained in the Treasury.

Your Committee now proceed to lay before you, the great Part which the Earl of *Orford* appears to have had in several Transactions which nearly concern the Freedom of Elections, and the Independancy of Parliament, and they have the greatest Reason to believe, that had the Persons employed in these dark Transactions been properly indemnified, many Discoveries would have been made of the utmost Importance.

Your Committee having in their former Report laid before you the Share which Mr. *Paxton* and Mr. *Lawton* had in carrying on Prosecutions relating to the Borough of *Orford*, and particularly that *Lawton* had declared, that he did not pretend to say he should not be reimbursed his Expences on that Head, think fit now to acquaint you, that Mr. *Abraham Farley* being examined, said, that about *January*, 1736, Mr. *Lawton* told him there was an Order made out at the Treasury, in his (*Farley's*) Name, for 1200*l.* and bid him go and receive it, which he did, and paid it over immediately to the said *Lawton*.

And Mr. *Richard Banks*, upon his Examination, said, that *John Lawton*, Esq; of the Exchequer, appeared to be his Client in the Prosecutions relating to *Orford*, tho' he did not know what Relation Mr. *Lawton* had to the Borough of *Orford*, but believed, that what Mr. *Lawton* did was to oblige Sir *Robert Walpole*, to whom he apprehended *Lawton* was under Obligations; that the whole Bill of near 3000*l.* which these Prosecutions amounted to, was never satisfied; that Mr. *Lawton*, *Paxton*, and he (*Banks*) met about it, and after a good deal of Time allowed to examine the Bill, they on the 15th of *December*, 1736, came to a stated Account, when there was a Balance of 1200 and odd Pounds in this *Banks's* Favour, which Mr. *Lawton* agreed he would pay in a Fortnight's Time, and he did soon after pay

500*l.* to *Paxton*, who paid *Banks* 100*l.* thereof, and promised soon to pay more, the remaining 700 and odd Pounds have not been yet paid; that he (*Banks*) did about two Years ago file a Bill against *Paxton* in Chancery, to bring him to an Account; that in this Bill *Mr. Lawton* was made a Defendant, and that *Lawton* in his Answer did swear, that he detained the 700*l.* in his Hands, to re-imburse himself what was due to him from *Paxton*, and to secure the 200*l.* still unpaid to *Mr. Masterman*, for his Bill.

Mr. Leonard Martin, an Attorney, and Partner with his Father-in-Law *Mr. Paxton*, being examined, said, that he has been concerned in several Suits about the Borough of *Colchester*, and that he had his chief Directions therein from *Mr. Daniel*, an Attorney at *Colchester*, tho' *Mr. Lawton* sometimes interfered; and that soon after *Lawton's* Death he received a Letter from *Daniel*, as annexed in the Appendix, (N^o 9.) that he received 133*l.* for Fines to which the Prosecutors were entitled; that he believed he advised with *Lawton*, about framing a Petition to the Treasury for the King's remaining Two Thirds of the Fine; that *Lawton*, who seemed very desirous of Success in the Affair of that Corporation, approved of it, and he believed *Lawton* might say he would speak about it; that he (*Martin*) thereon drew the Draught of a Petition, and sent it to *Daniel* to get it signed, and on its Return he procured a Warrant from the Treasury, directing *Paxton* to pay him 280*l.* that the Warrant was dated *July 10, 1741.* and that he received the Money on the 26th of *January* last, and did imagine these Prosecutions were with a View of influencing the Election, and to turn the Borough, and to get out the Mayor, and get the Returning Officer.

By all this it appears, that the Management of this Affair was lodged in the Hands of *Paxton's* Partner and Son-in-Law; and the Expences attending it were in part paid by the said *Paxton*, in consequence of a Warrant of the Treasury: But tho' your Committee here met with a fresh Instance of the Solicitor of the Treasury's intermeddling in Matters relating to Elections, yet they did not think fit to examine him again, having little reason to expect he would make any Discoveries, after the other House had rejected the Bill, by which he would have been indemnified; and your Committee cannot determine what could induce the Earl of *Orford* to continue *Paxton* in his Office upwards of 11 Years, and to suffer him to defer accounting for any Part of the large Sums, which were from time to time issued to him, till the 9th of *February* last, and then to account for two Years only in so precipitate a manner, but must submit to the Judgment of this House, whether that Indulgence was owing to a criminal Neglect, or to a more criminal Confederacy.

Your Committee now proceed to lay before you a Transaction relating to the Borough of *Weymouth*.

Mr. Richard Jordan being examined, said, that he was Mayor of *Weymouth* and *Melcomb Regis* in the Year 1740. that on the 16th of *June* in that Year *Mr. Pearse* and *Mr. Olmius* came down to *Weymouth*; that *Mr. Pearse* applied to him (*Jordan*) and desired his Vote and Interest for himself and *Mr. Olmius*, and two others *in petto*, whom he did not name; and told him at the same time, that there would be a Letter produced, obliging him, and all the Officers in the Service, to vote for *Mr. Pearse* and his Friends; that then *Mr. Pearse* desired him to go with him in private; that when they were alone, *Mr.*
Pearse

Pearse said he was desirous to have the Corporation filled up, and that a Hall should be called for that Purpose; and he further requested, that he (*Jordan*) would meet him, *Mr. Olmius*, and some other Friends; but *Mr. Jordan* refused to meet *Mr. Olmius*, and then *Mr. Pearse* left him: That on the 18th Day of *June* *Mr. Pearse* came to his House about Noon, and told him, that if he would come into the Measures of him (*Pearse*) and his Friends, and fill up the Corporation, in order to have a returning Officer, or Words to that Effect, he had it in Commission to say, that he (*Jordan*) should have the Collection of the Port of *Weymouth*, in a Month's Time, and a Letter from *Sir Robert Walpole*, under his own Hand, to make good that Promise. *Mr. Pearse* then went from his House, and returned about Four of the Clock the same Day, and brought to him a List of such of the Revenue Officers as were to be displaced. He took this List, which was wrote in *Mr. Pearse's* own Hand, and read it over; and after *Mr. Pearse* was gone, he wrote it down from his own Memory; and it appeared to your Committee, by this and the subsequent Examinations, that several of the Persons therein named were displaced accordingly. And *Mr. Jordan* further said, that on the same Day, as he thinks, *Mr. Pearse* told him he did not doubt of prevailing on *Mr. Charles Taver*, and *Mr. John Carswell*, who were Aldermen, and others, that he should wait upon them, and convince them that they were going against their own Interests, the Interest of the Government, and their Duty to his Majesty, and again pressed him, *Jordan*, to fill up six of the Vacancies with Friends of his (*Pearse's*) who are most of them since provided for: That he further told *Jordan*, that if he was sure of the returning Officer, *Sir Robert Walpole* would send down two other Candidates: That *Mr. Pearse* soon after went to *London*, but returned to *Weymouth* on the 30th of *June*, and sent a Message to him, *Jordan*, by *Mr. Richard Arbutnot*, desiring to speak with him at *Captain Tizzard's*; but he, *Jordan*, told the Messenger, that *Mr. Pearse* knew very well where he lived, and he should not go to the Captain's House; that the Messenger replied, *Mr. Pearse* had a Letter from *Sir Robert Walpole* to shew him; that when *Mr. Arbutnot* found that he would not go to *Mr. Pearse* at *Captain Tizzard's*, he told him he would go and fetch the Letter, and accordingly went and brought the Letter, which he, *Jordan*, read, and took it to be addressed to *Mr. Pearse*; the Purport of which was, that whatever *Mr. Pearse* promised to him, *Jordan*, *Sir Robert Walpole* would make it good; and that *Jordan's* Brother-in-Law, *Mr. Franklyn*, a Clergyman, should have the first Living that fell in the Gift of the Crown or the Seals, worth his Acceptance: That with much Persuasion he did meet *Mr. Pearse* at *Mr. Tizzard's* Summer-house; that *Mr. Pearse* there shewed him this Letter again, and told him it was *Sir Robert Walpole's* Letter; that it was signed *R. Walpole*, and he apprehends it was all wrote in the same Hand with the Signing: That at this Meeting *Mr. Pearse* told him, you have four Aldermen now absent, I would have you call a Hall, and fill up the Corporation; that he replied, he thought *Mr. Pearse* had been long enough acquainted with him, to think that he would not be prevailed on by base Means, to betray his Friends; and he further said, on the 19th of *September* the same Year, being two Days before the Election for a Mayor came on, a Letter was produced to him from the Commissioners of the Customs, importing, that his Deputation as Land-Waiter was superseded, and

Robert

Robert, the Brother of *Richard Arbutnot*, who first brought Sir *Robert Walpole's* Letter to him, was to succeed him; and he said he had been employed in the Custom-house ever since the Year 1712, and had been Landwaiter in the Port of *Weymouth*, from the 4th of *May*, 1729, to the Time of his Dismission.

The Reverend Mr. *Franklyn* being examined, said, that on the 1st Day of *July*, 1740, Mr. *Pearse* being then at *Weymouth*, sent for him to shew him, as he said, how much he had his (*Franklyn's*) Interest at Heart, but that he was very sorry to tell him he was afraid his Brother *Jordan* would spoil all his Endeavours to serve him, for that Mr. *Jordan* had promised to come into his (*Pearse's*) Measures, but now attempted to evade his Promise; but however, Mr. *Pearse*, to convince him what a Friend he intended to have been to him, shewed him a Letter which was signed *R. Walpole*, the Purport of which was, You have given me so good a Character of Mr. *Jordan*, that whatever Preferment you shall think reasonable to offer him shall be made good; and as for his Brother-in-law, Mr. *Franklyn*, he shall have the first Living that he will accept of, that falls in the Gift of the Crown or the Seals; that Mr. *Pearse*, at the same time told him, that he expected his Brother *Jordan* would call a Hall, and fill up the Corporation, which he, *Franklyn*, took to be to get a returning Officer; and Mr. *Pearse* said, since his Brother *Jordan* refused him, he had nothing now to trust to unless he (*Franklyn*) could influence him; that he told Mr. *Pearse*, that he did not like the Affair, and would not meddle with it; and Mr. *Pearse* then replied, if fair Means would not do, foul must; and he thought Mr. *Pearse* explained what he meant by foul Means, for he said he must have at their Charter, and he thinks their Charter has been since attacked; for three Months after, Mr. *Pearse* attempted to set up a Mayor in the manner contrary to the usual Custom of the Place, and Mr. *Pearse's* Friends had filed several Informations in the King's-Bench against the Corporation.

Thomas Pearse, Esq; being examined, said, that some time before the last General Election, Mr. *Joyeux*, of *Weymouth*, was sent up to *London* by his (*Pearse's*) Friends, with a Scheme for the Removal and Promotion of several Officers of the Revenue, at the Port of *Weymouth*, without which Alterations, tho' he (*Pearse*) himself might be chose at the General Election, yet it was impracticable to carry all the four Members; Part of this Scheme was to remove *William Clapcott*, Esq; from being Governor of *Portland-Castle*, and Mr. *Tucker*, from being Receiver of the Hawkers and Pedlars, and Surveyors of the King's Quarries in *Portland*, which last, with the Salary of 500*l.* per ann. and 40*l.* for a Clerk, was to be divided between Mr. *Tizzard*, the then Collector, and Mr. *Bryer*, which Alterations took place: That Mr. *Olmius* generally transacted with Sir *Robert Walpole*, every thing about the Election; that he (*Pearse*) apprehended that all the Removes that were to be made, were with a View to influence the Election, and Mr. *Olmius* and he went together to Sir *Robert Walpole*, to consult on Measures for carrying on the Election; but he believes that the Scheme was not shewed Sir *Robert Walpole*, but only talked over with him; he further said, that when he was at *Weymouth*, in the Summer, 1740, he was told by Mr. *Jordan*, the then Mayor, if he was made Collector in the room of Mr. *Tizzard*, that he would fill up the Corporation in order to chuse a returning Officer, against the General Election, but that he (*Jordan*) would not think of doing any such thing unless he saw

saw a Letter of it under Sir *Robert Walpole's* own Hand, that when he came to *London*, he did acquaint Sir *Robert Walpole* with the Desire of Mr. *Jordan*, and he, *Pearse*, had a Letter from him, the Purport of which was, that whatever Friends Mr. *Pearse* should recommend, he (*Sir Robert Walpole*) would endeavour to provide for, that he is well acquainted with Sir *Robert Walpole's* Hand, and believes the Letter to be of his writing; that Mr. *Franklyn*, a Clergyman, Brother-in-law to Mr. *Jordan*, was particularly mentioned in the Letter, Sir *Robert Walpole* saying, he would use his endeavours to get him any Living that should become vacant in the Gift of the Crown or of the Lord Chancellor; that he, *Pearse*, returned with this Letter to *Weymouth*, and did shew it to Mr. *Franklyn*, and he believes, to Mr. *Jordan*, and he thinks it was in a Conversation he had with Mr. *Jordan*, in Mr. *Tizzard's* Summer-house, but that Mr. *Jordan* flew off from his Proposal, saying, Employments might be given one Day and taken away the next, which much surprized him, and in a Day or two he quitted the Borough and came to *London*; that he did not know but after the Election was over he might say to Mr. *Franklyn*, Have at your Charter; that he did not know what was become of Sir *Robert Walpole's* Letter, but he believes he has since burnt it: That when he returned from *Weymouth*, after Mr. *Jordan's* Refusal, he called on Sir *Robert Walpole*, and told him he had been disappointed in his Scheme; that Sir *Robert* encouraged him to proceed, and he was told by Mr. *Olmius*, that Sir *Robert Walpole* had recommended to him (*Olmius*) Mr. *Cholmondeley* and Mr. *Plumer*, to join with him, (*Olmius*) and that he (*Pearse*) did join with them.

John Olmius, Esq; being examined, said, that there was a rough Scheme of Alterations in the Officers of the Revenue at *Weymouth*, which was talked over at Mr. *Pearse's*, and was intended to facilitate the Election at *Weymouth*, that the Persons who were mentioned to be advanced had all Interest in *Weymouth*; that he and Mr. *Pearse* were with Sir *Robert Walpole*, to desire that the Surveyor's Place might be given to Mr. *Tizzard* and Mr. *Bryor*, but he does not recollect if the whole Scheme was shewed to Sir *Robert Walpole* or no, nor can he recollect Sir *Robert Walpole's* Answer about the Scheme, but Sir *Robert Walpole* was very slow in promoting *Tizzard* and *Bryor*; that Mr. *Olmius* had an old Servant whom he wanted to provide for, and he told Mr. *Tizzard* and Mr. *Bryor*, that as he had so much Trouble to get them the Place, he expected they should give his Servant 50*l.* per ann. which they agreed to, but it has not yet been paid, for they have not as yet received their own Salaries: That Sir *Robert Walpole* said one Day to this Examinant, that Colonel *Cholmondeley* and Mr. *Plumer* were very good Men; on which, Mr. *Olmius* said, he would give them all the Interest he could.

Your Committee find, that tho' these Endeavours of the Earl of *Orford* to influence the Voters of *Weymouth*, and to procure a proper returning Officer, by thus placing and displacing the Officers of the Revenue, did at that time prove ineffectual; yet just before the Election came on, another attempt was made of the same Nature, tho' with as little Success as before.

For Mr. *Ezekial Pomeroy*, chief Clerk to the Clerk of the Cheque at *Deptford*, being examined, said, that on or about Monday the 27th of April, in the year 1741, eight or ten Days before the *Weymouth* Election came on, the Reverend Mr. *Morgan* came to his House at *Deptford*, between 5 and 6 of the Clock in the Morning, and asked him if he was

willing to go on a particular Message to Mr. *Tucker*, at *Weymouth*, which would be of singular Service to Mr. *Tucker*, as well as to him (*Pomeroy*;) that he answered, he was willing to do any thing which could be of any Service to Mr. *Tucker* or himself, but that he must have leave to be absent from Duty; Mr. *Morgan* told him he was going to Town to wait on Sir *Robert Walpole*, and he would return as soon as possible; and about two o' Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, *Morgan* returned to him, and told him, he had got leave for him, for Sir *Robert Walpole* had written a Letter to Sir *Jacob Acworth*, for Leave; that Sir *Robert* had inquired much of *Morgan*, who *Pomeroy* was, and if he might be safely depended on, and that *Morgan* said, he would answer to Sir *Robert Walpole* for his Fidelity; and between three and four of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, he, *Pomeroy*, came to Town with *Morgan*, who carried him to the *Crown Tavern* behind the *Exchange*, where they met Mr. *Olmius*, and they three dined together; and after Dinner, Mr. *Olmius* told him (*Pomeroy*) that he found by Mr. *Morgan* he was willing to go on the Message to Mr. *Tucker*, he (*Pomeroy*) then asked him, what the Message was? Mr. *Olmius* told him, if he would go down to Mr. *Tucker*, and tell him, that if he would but agree to take him, *Olmius*, Mr. *Pearse*, and another Friend who was not mentioned, he (*Olmius*) was commissioned from Sir *Robert Walpole*, to assure him (*Tucker*) that every Friend of his that had been displaced, should have their Places again, or any other that Mr. *Tucker* should please to ask; and as for Mr. *Tucker* himself, he should have any thing he would be pleased to ask, and that if he (*Tucker*) doubted of the Veracity of the Message, and either he or his Brother would come to Town, they should be fully satisfied of the Truth of it, and that he (*Pomeroy*) was not to communicate this Message to any other Persons but to the *Tuckers*, and his (*Pomeroy's*) Father, who had been Post-master, but was then out; upon this, he observed to Mr. *Olmius*, that Mr. *Pearse*, who was his Patron, was then in *Dorsetshire*, that he would wonder to see him, and would ask him Questions; and he desired to know if he might be at Liberty to acquaint him, *Pearse*, with the Message; on this, Mr. *Olmius* said he would write to Mr. *Pearse*, and he did write a Letter to him, which he gave unsealed to him, *Pomeroy*, who read it two or three times, and it was in Substance as follows;

“ Sir, Mr. *Pomeroy* comes on a special Message from our good
 “ Friend S. R. W. (which he (*Pomeroy*) said, he understood to mean Sir
 “ *Robert Walpole*;) which Message he is not to communicate to any
 “ Body but those to whom he is sent, therefore ask him no Questions,
 “ but be assured that nothing shall be done or transacted but what shall
 “ be for your Interest, as well as for that of your humble Servant,
 “ *John Olmius.*”

In consequence of this, he, *Pomeroy*, set out Post next Morning, which was on *Tuesday*, for *Weymouth*, and arrived there on *Wednesday*, at Nine in the Morning; that he waited on Mr. *Tucker*, and found him and his Brother both together; he told them the Particulars of the Message from Mr. *Olmius*, and he was answered by Mr. *Tucker*, that a Proposal of that kind was absolutely too late, that his Word and Honour was engaged, and he would not go from it for any Consideration; he further said, that Mr. *Tucker* asked him, if he had brought any Letter from Sir *Robert Walpole*, to which he said, No; he further said, that Mr. *Morgan* and Mr. *Olmius* had often told him, that if Mr. *Tucker* and his Friends refused to agree with Mr. *Olmius*, and join their Interest to his,

his, it would be the total ruin of Mr. *Tucker* and his Brother, and the Overthrow of the Charter.

John Olmius, Esq; being again examined, and not recollecting several Things which had been mentioned by Mr. *Pomeroy*, Mr. *Pomeroy* was called in, and he repeated the same Evidence which he had before given, and the Minutes taken by the Clerk, of that Evidence, were also read in the Presence of Mr. *Olmius*, who then recollecting himself, confirmed the same, and further said, that he did communicate to Sir *Robert Walpole* his Intention to send a Message to Mr. *Tucker*; that he told him he had got Mr. *Pomeroy*, who was a Relation of Mr. *Tucker's*, to go down to use his Interest with him; that Sir *Robert* said, by all means do; that he told Sir *Robert Walpole*, that if Mr. *Tucker* came to Town in Consequence thereof, his (Sir *Robert's*) Assistance would be necessary for the replacing of Mr. *Tucker's* Friends, that Sir *Robert Walpole* said, it was a very good Thought, that he would do every Thing that lay in his Power to serve him and his Friends, and that this was the Substance of what passed between them.

The Rev. Mr. *John Morgan* being examined, and not readily recollecting some Circumstances mentioned by Mr. *Pomeroy*, he was ordered to attend the Committee, with Mr. *Pomeroy*, who then repeating what he (*Pomeroy*) formerly said on his Examination, Mr. *Morgan* did then agree, that the principal Part of what he, *Pomeroy*, asserted to have passed between them, was true.

And further and particularly said, that Sir *Robert Walpole* did write a Letter in his Presence to one of the Commissioners of the Navy, for leave for *Pomeroy* to be absent, which Letter, he, *Morgan*, carried to Sir *Jacob Acworth*.

To such notorious Attacks as these upon the Freedom of Elections, your Committee apprehend are owing the great and possibly unwarrantable Expences that particular Persons may have been drove to engage in; some Expences the Laws allow, by regulating the Manner of them, and those who engage in illicit Expences, are subject to heavy Penal Laws; but there are none particularly adapted to the Case of a Minister, who clandestinely employs the Money of the Publick, and the whole Power and profitable Employments that attend the collecting and disposing of it, against the People, and by his Profusion and criminal Distribution of Offices, in some measure justifies the Expence that particular Persons are obliged to be at; by making it necessary to the Preservation of all that's valuable to a free Nation: For in that Case the Contest is plain and visible; it is, whether the Commons shall retain the third State in their own Hands, whilst this whole Dispute is carried on at the Expence of the People, and on the side of the Minister, out of the Money granted, to support and secure the constitutional Independency of the three Branches of the Legislature.

This Method of Corruption is as sure, and therefore your Committee apprehends as criminal a Way of subverting the Constitution as by an armed Force; it is a Crime productive of a total Destruction of the very Being of this Government, and is so high and unnatural, that nothing but the Powers of Parliament can reach it, and as it can never meet with Parliamentary Animadversion but when it is unsuccessful, it must seek for its Security in the Extent and Efficacy of the Mischief it produces; and therefore your Committee apprehend it is the more necessary for your Consideration, while its wants of Success yet leaves an Opportunity to preserve and maintain your Independency for the future.

Your

Your Committee now proceed to lay before you the Conduct of the Earl of *Orford*, with relation to the Quantity and the Manner of issuing and receiving that Part of the publick Money granted for the Support of the Civil Government, which has been employed in what is commonly called secret Services.

Your Committee having been informed, that this Money had been issued under three different Denominations called for on Account hereunto annexed, (N^o 10.) of all the Sums issued for secret Service, or for his Majesty's immediate or special Service, (the Money issued to his Majesty's Privy Purse excepted) or to re-imburse Expences, during the last ten Years, in which *Robert* Earl of *Orford* was first Commissioner of the Treasury, &c. and this Account having been laid before them from the Auditor of the Exchequer's Office, there appeared to be issued under these three Heads, only including the annual Sum of 3000 *l.* paid to each of the Secretaries of State for secret Service, the Sum of 1,453,400 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.*

The issuing such an immense Part of the Money given for the Support of the Civil Government, to these particular Uses, during a Time of profound Tranquillity, till the late Rupture with *Spain*, greatly alarmed your Committee, and put them upon examining what Sums had been issued for the same Services in a former Period of the like Number of Years; and your Committee beg leave to represent to you, that exorbitant as the Sum may seem, they would have suppressed this Part of their Report, if by the Comparison they had entered upon, they could any ways have reconciled their Silence upon this Head, to their Duty to this House and the Nation; and your Committee hope, that the Period they have pitched upon will evince the Truth of this Intention, as it comprehends a general and most expensive War abroad, a Demise of the Crown, the happy Establishment of the present Royal Family upon the Throne, and an open and dangerous Rebellion at home; in short, every Event that can happen to justify extraordinary Expences in carrying on the Business of Government; and it is not easy to express the Surprise of your Committee, when they found by an Account which is annexed, (N^o 11.) that from the first of *August* 1707, to the first of *August* 1717. there was issued under the aforesaid Heads, no more than the Sum of 337,960 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Your Committee observing that the Solicitors of the Treasury for the Time being are the only Persons to whom any of those Sums have been issued that are accountable for the same; and there having been issued to Mr. *Paxton*, the present Solicitor, 68,800 *l.* in the last ten Years, in which the Earl of *Orford* was first Commissioner of the Treasury; and the Sum of 58,516 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* to Mr. *Borret* and Mr. *Catchbrode*, successively Solicitors, between the first of *August*, 1707, and the first of *August*, 1717; these Sums subtracted from their respective Totals, the Remainders will be 1,384,600 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* issued for secret Services during the last ten Years; and 279,444 *l.* 1 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ issued for the like Services from the Year 1707, to the Year 1717. by which it appears, that the Sum expended on these Services during the last ten Years, amounts to near five Times as much as what was expended for the same Services in the ten Years ending the first of *August* 1717. And your Committee cannot see that any Exigency of Affairs, any Diminution of the national Debt, or Accession of Wealth to the Nation, has happened to justify such Profusion.

And

And tho' your Committee very well apprehended that no Form of Government can subsist, without a Power of employing publick Money, for Services which are from their Nature secret, and ought always to remain so. Yet when such exorbitant Sums are issued for those Services, as by passing through the Hands of a Minister may become dangerous to the Liberties of the People, your Committee thought themselves indispensably obliged to lay it before you, in all the Lights which the very imperfect Evidence they have been able to procure, can throw upon this nice and dangerous Branch of Service.

Your Committee now proceed to lay before you the Proofs that the Money issued under the three Heads of secret Service, of special Service, and to re-imburse Expences, were understood to mean one and the same Thing.

Christopher Tilson, Esq; a Clerk of the Treasury, and who came into that Office in the Year 1684, said on his Examination, that he looked on all these Monies to be of the same Nature, that they are all without Account, except as to what relates to the Solicitor of the Treasury, nor is there any Entry in the Treasury of the Application of any of these Sums of Money.

John Sheppard, a Deputy-Messenger of the Treasury, who has received many large Sums under each of these three Heads, being examined, said, " That the Warrants upon which he received the Money at the Exchequer, under any of these three Heads, whether in his own Name, or in the Names of other Persons, were all without Account; and that he made no Distinction, whether the Orders were for special or secret Service, or to re-imburse Expences."

But your Committee observe, that all the Money issued under the Head of secret Service is issued in the Name of *John Scrope*, Esq; Secretary of the Treasury; but the Orders for the Sums, which were issued under the Head of special Service, or to re-imburse Expences, are payable to Mr. *Lowther*, Mr. *Richards*, and Mr. *Sheppard*, Messengers of the Exchequer, and to a great Variety of other Names, for which Sums no Receipts appear to have been given; but none of those to whose Names these Orders are payable, under either of these three Heads, appear to have any Interest in the Sums thus issued.

And your Committee have the greatest reason to believe, that many of the Orders for this Money were issued unknown to the Persons to whom they were made payable; for Mr. *George Campbell*, Banker in the Strand, did on his Examination before the Committee declare, " That he was desired by the Earl of *Ilay* to go to the Treasury, and take up an Order, which he would find there issued in his own Name, and carry it to the Earl of *Orford*; that he accordingly went to the Treasury, where he received from one of the Clerks an Order for the Sum of 2231 *l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* for special Service; that he carried this Order to the Earl of *Orford*, and indorsed it, and then the said Earl desired the Examinant to leave it for him at the Treasury; that he accordingly did leave it at the Treasury with Mr. *Chris. Lowe*, one of the Clerks; that being at the Treasury about some other Affairs in February last, he accidentally saw an Order that was made out in his Name for a Sum of Money, which he believes had been signed two or three Days before; but that he had no notice from the Earl of *Ilay*, or any other Person, that such an Order would be made out in his Name.

And Mr. *Abraham Farley* being examined, in relation to an Order in his Name for 1200 *l.* said, that about the Month of *January*, 1736, Mr.



Mr. *Lawton* told him there was an Order made out in his Name, and bid him go and receive it; that he did receive it, but not for his own Use, for he paid it over immediately to Mr. *Lawton*; and that he did not know what *Lawton* did with it, nor did he, *Farley*, know that any such Order was made out, till Mr. *Lawton* told him of it, and sent him to receive it.

And Mr. *Edward Bryant*, formerly Under Door-keeper to the Treasury, and now Messenger, being examined before the Committee in relation to two Orders, one for 396*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and the other for 2700*l.* which were issued in his Name, said, "That Mr. *Tilson* called him to indorse those Orders, which he accordingly did, and then gave them to Mr. *Tilson*; and that this is all that he knew about it, for he never did receive the Money for these, or for any other Orders at the Exchequer, nor does he know who did."

And your Committee also observe, that there have been a great number of other Orders, which do not appear to have been communicated to the Persons whose Names were made use of therein, (if any such Persons there were) altho' their Names were indorsed on the Back of the respective Orders, as having received the Amount of the Sums therein specified, for a List of Persons in whose Names Money was issued during the Term of the Enquiry laying before the Committee; many of these Names were read over, a List of which is annexed, (N^o 12.) to Mr. *Tilson*, Mr. *Fane*, and Mr. *Sheppard*, and they all declared they knew no such Persons, tho' Mr. *Sheppard* in particular had received Money on many of these Orders; and said, he has wondered he never saw the Persons who indorsed for large Sums; and tho' neither Mr. *Tilson*, Mr. *Fane*, nor Mr. *Sheppard* knew who these Orders were indorsed by, yet Mr. *Fane* said, that such Orders, where the Persons were not known, have been sometimes taken away by the Earl of *Orford*, and other Lords of the Treasury, to be indorsed, and that they have often been sent away to be indorsed; and when they were thus sent, it was generally to the Earl of *Orford*.

In the next place your Committee lay before you, that tho' they have the greatest Reason to believe, that the whole Sum of 1,384,600*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* (excepting the annual Allowance to the Secretaries of State for secret Service) was under the sole Direction and Disposition of the Earl of *Orford*; yet, in order to proceed with the utmost Care and Caution, they think it becomes them to distinguish to the House, those Sums which they can trace into the Hands of particular Persons, from those which were evidently lodged with the said Earl, or with Mr. *Scrope*, Secretary to the Treasury, and which your Committee have the strongest Reason to believe, from collateral Proofs, (having not been able to obtain the direct ones) were delivered over by Mr. *Scrope* to the said Earl.

And they begin with Mr. *Lowther*, to whom the Sum of 177,610*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* has been issued within the Term of the Enquiry, which has been disposed of by him from Time to Time, pursuant to Minutes of the Treasury, and he has paid in that Interval no less a Sum than 50077*l.* 18*s.* to Authors and Printers of News-Papers, such as *Free-Britons*, *Daily-Courants*, *Persuaders to Candour and Impartiality*, *Corn-Cutters Journals*, *Gazetteers*, and other Political Papers, as appears by the Appendix, (N^o 13.) And your Committee leave it to the Judgment of the House, whether this particular Sum was less under the Direction of the Earl of *Orford*, than if it had passed thro' his own Hands.

The next Sum to be ranged under this Head, is a Sum of 30,119 *l.* 4 *s.* which has been paid to Mr. *Middleton*, Banker in the *Strand*, on the Earl of *Ilay*'s Account, being 27,769 *l.* 4 *s.* issued in his own Name, and 2350 *l.* paid him by *Sheppard*; Mr. *Middleton*, being examined, said, that all the Sums issued in his own Name, and what was paid him by *Sheppard*, were received by him on the Earl of *Ilay*'s Account, out of which about 1500 *l.* was paid for Fees; that the Earl of *Ilay* has kept Cash with him for several Years, and that he keeps no Account of these Sums of Money, distinct from his general Cash-Account with the Earl of *Ilay*; and that these Sums were drawn out of his Hands in the same manner with the rest of the Earl of *Ilay*'s private Money; that perhaps 5 or 6000 *l.* *per Annum*, of Lord *Ilay*'s Money may have passed thro' this Examinant's Hands; that this Examinant cannot charge his Memory, that any large Sums were drawn out at any time, except for Purchases, and buying of *India* Bonds; nor has this Examinant remitted any Money into *Scotland* for Lord *Ilay*, nor does he remember that Lord *Ilay* has drawn on him from *Scotland* for more than one Sum, which was about 400 *l.* payable to a Merchant; nor did any Persons come to him for Money, according to the best of his Memory, but Servants and Tradesmen.

In the next place, your Committee lay before you an Account of a Sum issued for his Majesty's Service, which tho' in it self not considerable enough to deserve the Attention of the House, yet it is accompanied with such Circumstances as make it their indispensible Duty to take particular Notice of it.

For Mr. *John Lever*, High-Bailiff of the City of *Westminster*, having incurred the Displeasure of this House by acting at the General Election, in an illegal and arbitrary Manner, in Prejudice of the Rights and Liberties of the Electors of the said City, and in manifest Violation of the Freedom of Elections, and being in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, for the said Offence; your Committee find that 1500 *l.* issued under the Head of Money to reimburse Expences for his Majesty's Service, was, during his being in Custody, applied to the Use of the said *Lever*; for *John Sheppard* said, that Mr. *Scrope* sent for him, and pulled out of his Pocket an Order for 1500 *l.* which was in his, *Sheppard's* Name, and told him he must carry it to Sir *Charles Wager*, and indorse it, and leave it with Sir *Charles*; that he went accordingly to Sir *Charles*, took the Order of him again, pass'd it as usual, and received the Money, and delivered the 1500 *l.* net Money into Sir *Charles's* own Hands. And *Francis Gasbry*, Esq; a Member of this House being examined, said, that Sir *Charles Wager* told him, that he was in Expectation of getting some Money for Mr. *Lever* the High-Bailiff of *Westminster*, and when he (*Gasbry*) one Day returned from the Navy-Board, Sir *Charles* told him, that in his Absence 1500 *l.* had been brought him by one of the Treasury, and Sir *Charles* desired him to take the Money and pay it to Mr. *Lever*, and that he received the 1500 *l.* from Sir *Charles*, the 2d of *January* last, and has since paid it to the Use of the said *Lever*, as will more fully appear by his Examination hereunto annexed, (N^o. 14)

Besides these Sums, there are two other Sums of 428 *l.* 12 *s.* and 2110 *l.* 13 *s.* to be added to this Account, issued to Mr. *Lobson*, which he said were to answer Bills drawn from abroad: These Sums already mentioned, together with the Money issued to the Secretaries of State for secret Service, are all the Money which your Committee has been since into the Hands of particular Persons, and amount in the

whole to the Sum of 271,769*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* and this being taken from the Sum of 1,384,600*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* the whole issued under the three Heads for secret Service, there remains the Sum of 1,112,831*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* which Sum your Committee conceive they have traced more immediately into the Hands of the Earl of *Orford*, or Mr. *Scrope*, and do now proceed to lay the Proofs thereof before you, as also the Circumstances which induced them to believe, that whatever Sums were paid into the Hands of Mr. *Scrope*, were by him paid over to the Earl of *Orford*.

They first observe that this last Sum of 1,112,831*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* hath either been issued under the Head of secret Service in the Name of Mr. *Scrope*, or under the Heads of special Service and to reimburse Expences in the Names of *Richards*, *Sheppard*, and others, the greatest Part of which hath been received at the Exchequer by *Sheppard*, or by his Predecessor *Richards*.

For *John Sheppard* being examined, said, that he has received at the Exchequer several Sums of Money by Orders made out in his own Name, and other Sums by Orders made out in the Names of Persons unknown to him, and that he has generally received the secret Service-Money, which is in Mr. *Scrope's* Name; that the Orders for these Sums were generally given to him by Mr. *Fane*, or Mr. *Scrope*, and sometimes by Mr. *Tilson*, or an under Clerk, but chiefly by Mr. *Fane*, and that he usually repaid the Money when he had received it, to those from whom he had received the Order, unless they particularly directed him to pay it to other Persons, and that all his Warrants were without Account, and he made no Distinction whether the Orders were in his own Name or Mr. *Scrope's*, or in unknown Names, nor whether for special or secret Service, or to reimburse Expences; that he has sometimes paid Money which he has thus received, to the Earl of *Orford*, and this has sometimes been the secret Service-Money which is in Mr. *Scrope's* Name, amounting to 5, 6, 7, or 8000*l.* at a Time; that he has paid him likewise Money that was issued in his (*Sheppard's*) Name, but that he has not made these Payments often, and that what he had been employ'd in had been formerly done by Mr. *Richards*, but when he died it was put on him (*Sheppard*.)

Mr. *Tilson* being examined, said, that he has had secret Service-money brought to him, but that he never did receive any Money at the Exchequer himself, *Sheppard* always brought it to him; that he has always delivered all Moneys he has received, whether for secret Service, special Service, or to reimburse Expences, to Mr. *Fane*, Mr. *Scrope*, or the Earl of *Orford*; that he has to be sure paid very considerable Sums of secret Service-money to the Earl of *Orford*, but has no way of ascertaining by Book what he has paid, the Transition was so quick.

Henry Fane, Esq; a Clerk of the Treasury, said, that he has received verbal Orders from the Earl of *Orford* to prepare Warrants for the King to sign, and to bring him the said Earl, the Money; that Sums of Money for secret Service have been frequently put into his Hands, which were sometimes brought him by a Messenger, and that he delivered this Money either the Earl of *Orford* himself, or to Mr. *Scrope*, to carry it to the said Earl; that when he gave it to Mr. *Scrope*, it was for him to carry to the Earl of *Orford*, and he believes all such Sums came into the said Earl's Hands, except some trifling Sums of 40 or 50*l.* which he has paid to others; that he has paid many Sums to the said Earl, but kept no Account, nor could he recollect the particular Sums he has thus paid; that what he thus received and paid, and what he has acted in these Affairs was by the said Earl of *Orford's* Directions, either from

himself, or signified to him by Mr. *Scrope*; and he does not know that any other Lord of the Treasury has ever given him Directions for either receiving or paying any secret Service-money. And he further said, that the Orders he has received to prepare Warrants upon the three Heads of secret Service, special Service, or to reimburse Expences for his Majesty's Service, have been either directly from Lord *Orford* himself, or from other Persons who signified to him that these Orders were from Lord *Orford*.

Your Committee next observe, that the Sum issued in Mr. *Scrope*'s Name for secret Service during the Time of the Enquiry, amounts to 815,819 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d.* and there has been issued in the Name of *Sheppard*, within the same Time, exclusive of what he paid to Mr. *Middleton* and Sir *Charles Wager*, the Sum of 78,633 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* and in the Name of *Richards* 45,546 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* and out of 32 Orders in various Names, which the Committee called for 26 of them, amounting to the Sum of 119,211 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* appear to have been received by *Sheppard*; for he said he always signed them on the Back as a Witness, when they were not in his own Name: These Sums, thus issued in the Names of Mr. *Scrope*, *Sheppard*, *Richards*, and of other Persons received by *Sheppard*, amount in the whole to 1,059,211 *l.* 6 *s.* 2 *d.* and this Sum your Committee think they have traced into the Hands of the Earl of *Orford*, or Mr. *Scrope*, who, Mr. *Fane* believes, carried all he received to the said Earl: There is still wanting to make up the Sum of 1,112,831 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.* the Sum of 53,619 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* and this last Sum hath been issued by Orders, six of which amounting to 23,650 *l.* were in Names not known, and witnessed by Persons belonging to the Treasury, tho' not by *Sheppard*, and the Remainder were generally for such small Sums, that your Committee did not think it necessary to enter into a more minute Examination about them.

It further appears to your Committee, that besides the Sum of 1,453,400 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* already mentioned, there has been paid in the ten Years preceding the 10th of *February* last, the Sum of 45,675 *l.* without Account, to the Secretary of the Post-Office for the Time being, as by an Account hereunto annexed, (N^o 15.) by Virtue of a Warrant from the Treasury, and this for a Service formerly inconsiderable. Your Committee find by Papers laid before them, that the first Payment of this kind was in the Year 1718. and amounted to 446 *l.* 2 *s.* and the succeeding Payments for some Years were about 750 *l.* *per Annum*; from whence it has gradually increased to 4700 *l.* the present annual Allowance; and the present Secretary, *John Davis Barbutt*, Esq; being examined as to this Allowance, said, that the greatest Part of this Money is for the defraying the Expence of a private Office for the inspecting foreign Correspondence, that he cannot say as to the first Establishment of this Office having been but three Years and an half in the Post-Office; but he apprehends there was always an Office of this kind, and that it was defrayed formerly by the Secretaries of State. The Establishments in this Office seemed to be extraordinary to your Committee, that they have added the Particulars, as contained in the Examination of Mr. *Barbutt*, hereunto annex'd (N^o 16.) Your Committee cannot but observe that this Method of giving Warrants for Money without Account on the Offices, where any Part of the Civil List Revenue is received, is highly irregular, as it tends to disguise the Sums issued for secret Service, and may conceal the Amount of the Revenue itself; for if the Sums paid by such Warrants are deducted from the Receipt of the Revenue, before it is accounted for, and

the Ballance only paid into the Exchequer, the Revenue must appear to be less by so much as the Deductions amount to.

Your Committee now proceed to lay before you the last Transaction of the Earl of *Orford*, as first Commissioner of the Treasury, by which it will appear, that besides the vast Sums they have already mentioned, he not only exhausted the Remains of publick Treasure, which his former Profusion had left in the Exchequer, but even presumed to anticipate the Revenues of his Majesty's Civil List for a considerable Sum, and by altering the regular Course of the Exchequer Payments, did avail himself of that Anticipation, and got a large Sum of Money into his own Hands, disguised under three different Orders; for, on the 9th of *Feb.* last, which was but two days before he quitted his Employments, Orders were signed by him for the Payment of 23,641*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for secret Service, and to reimburse Expences; besides two other Orders payable out of the Civil List-Revenues, which he signed on the same Day for 5047*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* there being then other Orders on the said Revenues standing out and uncompleted with, for the Sum of 1568*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* amounting in the whole to the Sum of 30,257*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* notwithstanding that on that Day there was but 14,284*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* in the Exchequer, applicable to the Uses of his Majesty's Civil Government, as appeared to your Committee by a State laid before them of the Cash of the Civil List Revenues on that Day; and in order to shew the Irregularities of which the said Earl was guilty in the Course of this Affair, it is necessary to lay before the House an Account of the irregular Course of Payment at the Exchequer.

John Sheppard being examined, said, that the Course of receiving Money in the Exchequer is thus; "The King issues his Sign-Manual for a certain Sum, which is counter-signed by the Lords of the Treasury, and thereon the Lords of the Treasury direct a Warrant signed by them to the Auditor of the Exchequer, who, on the Receipt of it, makes out an Order signifying, that order is taken that Payment shall be made: This Order is sent to the Treasury and signed by the Lords, and then one of the Secretaries of the Treasury signs a Letter to the Auditor, directing the Money to be issued when the before mentioned Sign-Manual, Warrant, and Order, are produced; that these Instruments, together with the Letter, are carried to the Auditor, who directs the Payment of the Order to one of the Tellers, and then sends it to the Clerk of the Pells, in order to its being recorded, but keeps the Sign-Manual and the Warrant till the next Morning, when, upon applying to him, he delivers them up to the Person who is to receive the Money, who carries them to the Clerk of the Pells, where they are compared with the Order, and then the Clerk of the Pells writes upon the Order, under the Auditor's Direction, *Recorded*, such a Day; then the Order being carried to the Teller, the Money is paid."

By this it appears, that according to the regular Course of the Exchequer, there must be many Steps thro' the different Offices between the issuing of the Warrant and the Receipt of the Money from the Tellers, which were not observed in the Case of the Sum which the Earl of *Orford* did, on the 9th of *Feb.* get into his own Hands: For it appears that this Sum was received, in consequence of two Warrants issued in the Name of Mr. *Scrope*, for secret Service; one for 2442*l.* and the other for 5969*l.* and one other Warrant issued in the Name of *Sheppard*, for special Service, for 3050*l.* and was paid to the Earl of *Orford* on the very Day the Warrants were signed by him the said Earl. This was effected by depositing the Orders with the Bank-Officers, at the Exchequer, before they were properly directed by the Auditor; for Mr. *Matthew Collet*, the principal Bank-Clerk, who attend at the Exchequer, being examined,

examined, said, " That he paid the Money for those Orders to Mr. *Fane*,
 " on *Tuesday* the 9th of *Feb.* last ; that the Orders were not directed by
 " the Auditor till the 11th of *Feb.* following, and he did not receive the
 " Sums for those Orders at the Exchequer, till the 17th. And Mr.
 " *Fane* being examined, said, That he received, on the 9th of *Feb.* last,
 " the three Sums of 8442*l.* of 5969*l.* and 3050*l.* as secret Service-mo-
 " ney ; that it was from the Bank-Officer that he received this Money,
 " and left the Orders with him ; and that the same Day, between the
 " Hours of 11 and 1, he paid them altogether in one Payment to the
 " Earl of *Orford*, in his Closet, at his House in *Downing-street* ; that he
 " took his Directions from the said Earl, to prepare the Warrants for
 " these three Sums, and was at the same time ordered to bring the Mo-
 " ney to him. And being again further examined, said, that on the
 " *Thursday* preceding the Earl of *Orford*'s Resignation of his Employ-
 " ment, being the 4th of *Feb.* Mr. *Scrope* ordered Mr. *Fane* to draw a
 " Warrant for a Pension of 4000*l.* per ann. to Lord *Orford*, during the
 " joint Lives of the King and of the Earl, which he accordingly did,
 " and gave it to Mr. *Scrope*, who returned it him on the next Day, and
 " said, the Earl of *Orford* had perused it, and approved of it, with some
 " immaterial Alterations ; and when it was wrote over fair, Mr. *Scrope*
 " took it again, and as Mr. *Fane* believes, left it with the Earl of *Orford*."

It appears to your Committee, that one of the other Orders signed by
 the said Earl, on the 9th of *Feb.* was for 2000*l.* payable to Major
Forth, under the Head of reimbursing Expences for his Majesty's Service.

And Major *Forth* being examined, said, " That he advanced a Sum
 " of Money to the Duke of *Bolton*, for which he was to receive 7000*l.*
 " at 1000*l.* each half Year, and that the Duke drew a Bill directed to Sir
 " *Robert Walpole*, which run thus ; ' I desire you will pay to Major *Forth*
 " 1000*l.* or his Order, every half Year, for three Years and a half, to
 " commence from *Lady-Day* last, Value received, the 16th of *May*, 1738.'
 " That Sir *Robert Walpole* verbally accepted this Bill, but would not en-
 " dorse it ; that he has received 5000*l.* at five different Payments from
 " Sir *Robert Walpole*'s own Hands, in Bank-Notes ; and that Lord *Or-*
 " *ford* told him, about the 9th of *Feb.* last, that a Warrant was signed
 " for the 2000*l.* unpaid, which was the first Order that had passed thro'
 " the Treasury."

Your Committee being farther desirous to inform themselves in what
 Manner the vast Sums issued for secret Service were accounted for to his
 Majesty, sent for Mr. *Tilson*, who being examined, said, " That when
 " his Majesty signed a Sign-Manual for the paying of any Sums of Mo-
 " ney to Mr. *Scrope* for secret Service, he also signed at the same time a
 " Receipt to Mr. *Scrope* for the same Sum, but that there was always a
 " Blank left for the Date, and the Dates are at the same time put in at
 " the Treasury, to the Warrant, the Order, the Sign-Manual, and the
 " King's Receipt ; and this is usually done by the Entering-Clerk, who
 " wrote the Sign-Manual, that it may all appear in the same Hand ;
 " that the Date of the Receipt is always made the same as the Date of
 " the Order : " And he produced to your Committee a Paper, the Copy
 whereof is here inserted, and is as follows ;

" *George R.*

" We acknowledge to have received of our trusty and well-beloved
 " *John Scrope*, Esq; the Sum of 5969*l.* being the same Sum, which, in
 " pursuance of an Order, bearing Date this Day, was issued to him at the
 " Receipt of our Exchequer, for our secret Service ; Given at our Court
 " of *St. James's*, the 9th Day of *February*, 1741, in the fifteenth Year
 " of our Reign. Examined, *Orford*.

G. R.

And

And your Committee being informed that the Paper delivered by Mr. *Tilson* was the Hand-writing of Mr. *Thomas Wilkin*, sent for him, and he being examined, said, that the said Paper was his Hand-writing, and was by him copied from a Paper delivered to him by Mr. *Tilson*, and which he believed was an Original; that he has never seen the King write, but he has seen many Sign-Manuals, and he thinks there was the same Hand to that Paper; that he has never seen the Earl of *Orford* write, but what was to the Paper he copied, was like what he had seen for the Earl of *Orford*'s Hand; that he believes the Copy he made was not examined, but he copied it exactly, Word for Word, and took the Sums and Dates exactly, and believes it was a true Copy.

Your Committee cannot but observe, that this Receipt is for one of those very Sums which Mr. *Fane* received by Anticipation of the Bank Officer, the 9th of *February*, and which was not really issued at the Receipt of the Exchequer, till the 17th of *February*, and never went into the Hands of Mr. *Scrope*, but was immediately carried to Lord *Orford*.

Your Committee was at a loss to know what was meant by those Words, *Examined, Orford*, it being impossible to mean the witnessing to his Majesty's Receipt of it from Mr. *Scrope* on that Day, for Mr. *Scrope* never had the Money, and therefore could not pay it into his Majesty's Hands, as that would imply; nor have your Committee been able to inform themselves whether or no this is conformable to any ancient and regular way of discharging Persons for the Receipt of such Sums, or a modern Invention.

And in order to clear up this, and other Matters of far greater Importance, your Committee applied to the House for Leave to examine *John Scrope, Esq*; in consequence whereof he did attend on the 4th of *June* instant, when he did acquaint the Committee; that he had read the Oath, and found it to be a strong one, and desired the Opinion of the Committee how he was to behave; that if they intended to examine him about the Secret-Service Money, he doubted he could not answer without having his Majesty's Leave, and he said he was tender of doing any thing which might leave a Stain on his Character, tho' he believes he can give no Information to the Committee more than what they have already got, and then he withdrew; then Mr. *Scrope* was again called in, and the Chairman informed him, that the Committee had considered of what he had said, and he was directed to acquaint him, that they did not think themselves to be in a Situation to direct or advise in the Affair; but the Committee desired to know whether he would submit to take the Oath or not; to which Mr. *Scrope* answered, I hope you will give me Time to consider of it, as being a Matter of great Consequence, and then he withdrew; upon which the Committee appointed him to attend on the 14th of this instant *June*, on which Day he did accordingly attend; and your Committee being informed that he desired to speak with the Chairmen and the Committee, he was called in, and asked what he had to say.

Whereupon Mr. *Scrope* said, that he was extremely sorry that he should give the Committee so much Trouble; for he did assure them that his Refusal was not premeditated; for he came the other Day resolved to take the Oath, tho' he had then Doubts if he should answer, in what related to secret Service-money, and thought he might have made his Objections, when he was examined, to it, and accordingly began to take the Oath, but when he came to the general Words, he found them to be so strong and general, that he doubted if he should not be guilty of Perjury if he should take the Oath, and not answer.

That

That he had improved the Time the Committee had been so kind to give him, and had consulted the ablest Lawyers and Divines, and that he had made his Scruples stronger; and that he did not do it to obstruct the Inquiry, but could not, as an honest Man, and with a safe Conscience, take the Oath; that he had laid his Case before the King, and was authorized to say, "That the Disposal of Money issued for secret Service, by the Nature of it, requires the utmost Secrecy, and is accounted for to his Majesty only; and therefore his Majesty could not permit him to disclose any Thing on that Subject."

That he had well considered with himself, and consulted other Persons, and thinks he should be criminal if he took a general Oath, when there were particular Questions which he did not intend to answer; that he hoped he should not incur the Displeasure of the Committee, for if the Oath was confined, he was ready to be examined.

Which Behaviour of Mr. *Scrope*, greatly surpriz'd your Committee, considering the Information they had received from the many Papers relating to the secret Service, which had been laid before them, and from the Examinations of the Messengers and the most knowing and active Clerks in the Office where he is Secretary.

Mr. *Scrope* having thus refused to answer to this material Part of this Enquiry, your Committee beg leave to observe, that those Sums which are specified to be for secret Service, and which have always been issued in Mr. *Scrope's* Name, are the only Money for which his Majesty gives a Receipt, and may therefore be all that the Crown conceives to be issued without Account; for the specious Titles of special Service, and to reimburse Expences, seem, from the very Phrase, to imply some Account; and what is issued to the Solicitor of the Treasury under the Head of reimbursing Expences, is actually accounted for, so that his Majesty may possibly be led to believe, that all the Money issued under these Heads, is accounted for, as he gives no Receipt for the same.

And thus it may happen, that by the Artifice of a Minister such Sums of Money may be issued under the Heads of special Services, and to reimburse Expences, as may endanger the publick Liberty, whilst the Crown may be ignorant of the same; and by attending only to what is specified to be for secret Service, may believe that Service is kept within reasonable Bounds.

These are the most remarkable Particulars that your Committee think proper to lay before you relating to the Head of secret Service, which, if it be considered either by Comparison, or by its Consequence; either by the Sum, or the Manner of its Issue and Receipt, are equally Exorbitant, Dangerous, and Destructive.

If it be considered by the gross Comparison, then it stands as above, as 1,384,600*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* to 270,444*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* If by descending into Particulars then, it will appear that the two remarkable Years 1733 and 1734, amount to 312,128*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* being considerably more than the Total of the whole ten Years, from 1707, to 1717.

And what is most astonishing, the Demands for secret Services in the six Weeks immediately preceding the Resignation of the Earl of *Orford*, amount to more than the whole Expence upon that Head in the three Years ending *August* 1710; and the Draughts upon the Exchequer for that Use, in one Day only, being the 9th Day of *February* last, (the last indeed he sat at the Treasury) amount to a greater Sum than was issued for that Service in any one of the fore-mentioned three Years so gloriously distinguished by repeated Victories.

And if the Consequences of this Prousion be considered, what can they be but the Alteration of a Government which so lately was

supported in that Branch, for one fifth Part of the Expence, upon the Medium of the ten Years. Your Committee have informed you how the Power, the Influence the Offices of the Government have been employed by him, towards violating the Freedom of your Elections; and they apprehend that they have just Grounds to suspect, that part of these immense Sums have been expended for the same most pernicious Purposes; and the rather, when they consider from what Question the obstinate Silence of *Paxton* took its Rise; as also what Sums have been given towards defraying the Expences of the new Charter at *Radnor*, and to carry on the Prosecutions at *Colechester*; as also the strong Probability of the same Practise being carried on with respect to the Borough of *Orford*; besides, the remarkable Sum to *Lover*, as a Reward to a most unjust Returning-Officer, censured by, and actually under the Punishment of Parliament, as a Violator of the Liberties of his Country.

Nor are the Apprehensions of your Committee at all lessened, when they consider the manner of issuing, and receiving these great Sums; for here they find the regular Course and Order of the Exchequer was on the ninth of *February* last overturned, by pawning the Orders to a Bank-man for immediate Payment, by which means the Earl of *Orford* got 17,461*l.* into his own Hands, one of the last Days he remained in the Treasury, which was disguised in three Warrants, and was much more than there actually was in the Exchequer applicable to the Uses of the Civil Government.

They also find the Sums issued under the two Heads of special Services, and to reimburse Expences for his Majesty's Service, tho' they seem to imply open and determinate Uses, yet they are issued without Receipt from his Majesty, as well as without Account, except what relates to the Solicitors of the Treasury, so that it is possible that the Sums under these two Heads, amounting to 508,781*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* may be issued and employed for Uses, which the Crown itself may look upon as no ways making Part of the Article of secret Service; and if a profuse and designing Minister should by these means get a Power of squandering such vast Sums of secret Service upon his own arbitrary Designs, while the Crown may be misled to imagine, that this Branch of the Government is carried on at a moderate and justifiable Expence; your Committee apprehend, that the King may be impoverished, the Civil List exhausted, the just Debts unpaid, and the People, in consequence, loaded with new Burdens, to replace that Profusion which may be so dangerous to their Liberties.

Your Committee have now laid before you the Conduct of the Earl of *Orford*, with relation to the Payment of the Troops, the Freedom of your Elections; and the Quantity, as well as Manner and Consequence of issuing and receiving the publick Money, supposed to be employed for the secret Services of the State, notwithstanding the Obstructions they have met with, either for want of Power to compel, or indemnify the unwilling Witness or Accomplice, and from their Inability to protect and support those, who might have been more ready to do their Duty to the Publick.

Your Committee are now proceeding in the Examination of the Copies of the Papers, and Letters, and Extracts of Letters, relating to the Convention, referred to them by the House, which they will report with all possible Dispatch.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

N^o. I.

Navy Office } An Account of all Sums of Money drawn by
15 April 1742. } Bills from *Jamaica* for the Service of His
Majesty's Fleet, since the Commencement
of the War against *Spain*, and at what Rates
of Exchange the said Bills were drawn.

Date of the Bills.	By whom drawn.	Sum.			Rate of Exchange.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
26 October 1739.	_____	300	0	0	per Cent.		
1 Dec.	_____	300	0	0			
8 Jan.	_____	400	0	0			
13 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
18 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
25 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
14 Feb.	_____	107	1	8			
23 ditto	_____	500	0	0			
24 Mar. 1739.	_____	474	5	8			
25 ditto 1740.	_____	200	0	0			
26 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
27 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
21 Apr.	_____	400	0	0			
23 ditto	Mr. George Hinde, Naval Officer at <i>Jamaica</i> .	200	0	0			
25 ditto	_____	300	0	0	40		
21 May	_____	100	0	0			
22 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
23 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
24 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
26 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
27 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
28 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
21 June	_____	200	0	0			
23 ditto	_____	300	0	0			
24 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
25 ditto	_____	100	0	0			

H

Date

Date of the Bills.	By whom drawn.	Sum.			Rate of Exchange.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
26 June 1740.	_____	200	0	0	per Cent.		
27 ditto	_____	500	0	0			
2 July	_____	100	0	0			
3 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
4 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
23 August	_____	300	0	0			
25 ditto	_____	300	0	0			
26 ditto	_____	300	0	0			
29 Sept.	_____	200	0	0			
30 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
1 Oct.	_____	200	0	0			
2 Dec.	_____	100	0	0			
3 ditto	_____	300	0	0			
ditto	_____	100	0	0			
5 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
6 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
8 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
9 ditto	_____	250	0	0			
10 ditto	_____	500	0	0			
11 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
ditto	_____	200	0	0			
12 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
16 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
17 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
	Mr. George Hinde.				40		
18 Dec.	_____	100	0	0	35	40	
26 ditto	_____	70	0	0			
29 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
30 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
1 Jan.	_____	50	0	0			
2 ditto	_____	60	0	0			
3 ditto	_____	50	0	0			
6 ditto	_____	182	0	0			
7 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
9 Feb.	_____	100	0	0			
21 ditto	_____	200	0	0	35		
3 Mar.	_____	250	0	0			
13 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
17 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
18 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
19 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
14 ditto	_____	50	0	0			
7 Apr. 1741.	_____	150	0	0			
11 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
12 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
13 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
14 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
20 ditto	_____	200	0	0			
21 ditto	_____	150	0	0			
23 ditto	_____	150	0	0			

Date of the Bills.	By whom drawn.	Sum.			Rate of Exchange.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
24 Apr. 1741.		200	0	0	per Cent.		
25 ditto		100	0	0			
27 ditto		100	0	0			
29 ditto		50	0	0			
30 ditto		170	0	0			
1 May		400	0	0			
19 ditto		600	0	0			
22 ditto		150	0	0			
23 ditto		100	0	0	35		
26 ditto		200	0	0			
24 ditto		150	0	0			
27 ditto		248	0	0			
28 ditto		100	0	0			
30 ditto		200	0	0			
20 ditto		400	0	0			
15 June		600	0	0			
16 ditto		150	0	0			
13 July		130	0	0			
14 ditto		200	0	0			
17 ditto		150	0	0			
18 ditto		160	0	0			
19 ditto		150	0	0			
29 ditto		200	0	0			
6 August		70	0	0			
	Mr. George Hinde.						
11 ditto		100	0	0			
12 ditto		100	0	0			
15 ditto		70	0	0			
18 ditto		70	0	0			
19 ditto		162	11	6			
ditto		200	0	0			
20 ditto		500	0	0			
21 ditto		250	0	0	40		
ditto		200	0	0			
ditto		100	0	0			
ditto		100	0	0			
ditto		100	0	0			
ditto		200	0	0			
ditto		100	0	0			
27 ditto		200	0	0			
28 ditto		150	0	0			
4 Sept.		150	0	0			
5 ditto		150	0	0			
8 ditto		200	0	0			
14 ditto		1000	0	0			
ditto		400	0	0			
26 Oct.		800	0	0			
27 ditto		168	4	1			
29 ditto		200	0	0			
31 ditto		400	0	0			

Date

Date of the Bills.	By whom drawn.	Sum.			Rate of Exchange.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
3 Dec. 1741.	_____	170	0	0	per Cent. 40		
21 ditto	_____	2000	0	0			
ditto	_____	100	0	0			
23 ditto	_____	300	0	0			
22 January	_____	300	0	0			
	Mr. George Hinde.						
6 Feb.	_____	1000	0	0			
ditto	_____	500	0	0			
ditto	_____	200	0	0			
ditto	_____	1000	0	0			
8 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
9 ditto	_____	1200	0	0			
29 Dec. 1739.	_____	200	0	0	40		
18 March	_____	100	0	0			
14 July 1740.	_____	90	0	0			
ditto	_____	110	0	0			
23 Sept.	_____	150	0	0			
27 Nov.	_____	200	0	0	35		
14 April 1741.	_____	200	0	0			
22 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
	Mr. Rob. Kerby, Nav. Offic. at Port Antonio.						
24 ditto	_____	100	0	0	40		
13 June	_____	100	0	0			
22 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
28 Aug.	_____	100	0	0			
31 ditto	_____	100	0	0			
3 Sept.	_____	100	0	0			
13 Oct.	_____	100	0	0			
19 ditto	_____	100	0	0			

R. Haddock, Ja. Acworth, J. Fowler,
John Phillipson, Tho. Pearse.

An Account of the Sums of Money drawn by Bills from, or by Bills remitted to, Jamaica, for the Service of his Majesty's Ordnance, since the Commencement of the War against Spain; and at what Rates of Exchange the same were drawn, or remitted.

<i>Drawer.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Rate of Exchange.</i>	<i>Sum Sterling.</i>
<i>Commanders of his Majesty's Ships.</i>	Capt. Wm. Douglass	1739, Dec. 28	31 14 10
	Capt. Tho. Broderick	Feb. 23	21 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Capt. Geo. Berkeley	21	48 13 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Capt. Cha. Windham	23	16 4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Capt. Edw. Boscawen	1	170 0 0
	Capt. T. Percival	March 19	86 1 3
	Capt. Tho. Watfon	22	46 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Capt. Digby Dent	1740, May 8	61 8 10
	Capt. Cha. Knowles	30	127 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Capt. Ed. Boscawen	1739, Feb. 3	9 12 0
	Capt. Cha. Windham	1740, May 8	16 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Capt. G. Burrish	1739, Dec. 20	11 19 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Capt. Ed. Boscawen	1740, June 21	37 4 5
	Capt. P. Mayne	Aug. 20	17 13 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Capt. Tho. Trevor	20	22 11 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Capt. Will. Knight	25	37 7 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Capt. Geo. Berkeley	Sept. 4	10 0 0
	Capt. Digby Dent	23	1 8 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Capt. Will. Douglass	Oct. 8	11 15 3
	Capt. M. Stapylton	June 19	23 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>John Rogers, Store-keeper at Jamaica</i>	1740, Oct. 1	140 per Cent.	100 0 0
	Jan. 3	140 per Cent.	300 0 0
	1741, June 26	135 per Cent.	500 0 0
	1741, June 26		1400 0 0
	17	130 per Cent.	500 0 0
	17		700 0 0
	Dec. 18		200 0 0
	18		100 0 0
	18		200 0 0
	18	140 per Cent.	400 0 0
	16		100 0 0
	17		100 0 0
	Oct. 26		182 10 0
	Nov. 9	137 10	100 0 0
<i>John Turner, Commissary and Paymaster to the Train of Artillery</i>	Dec. 18		200 0 0
	Jan. 26		400 0 0
	Feb. 9		295 8 6
	9		75 0 0
	9	140 per Cent.	200 0 0
	9		80 7 9
	9		134 0 0
	9		365 3 9
	9		250 0 0
	9		500 0 0

All the foregoing Bills are drawn from Jamaica.
No Bills have been remitted to Jamaica.

Received Advice of the following Bills drawn from *Jamaica*;
but as they are not yet arrived, their Rates of Exchange are
not known.

<i>Drawer.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Sum Sterling.</i>
John Turner	1741, Oct. 27	100 0 0
	28	4 9 0 0
	28	17 4 0 0
Major Jonathan Lewis	Dec. 4	150 0 0
	May 18	600 0 0

Office of Ordnance,
17 April. 1742

W. R. EARLE, *Cl. Ordn.*

N^o II.

CAPTAIN *Alexander Wilson* being examined in the most solemn Manner, this 21st Day of *April*, 1742. said, That he was an Agent to Lord *Catbcart* when he was preparing for his Expedition to the *West Indies*; that in or about *May* or *June*, 1740. Lord *Catbcart* received from Mr. *Pelham* a rough Draught of Instructions, which Mr. *Pelham* proposed to give to his Deputy Paymaster that was to attend the Troops under Lord *Catbcart*; that this Examinee perused the said Draught, together with Lord *Catbcart*, that it contained Directions to the Deputy, to pay the Troops at *Jamaica* at such a Rate of Exchange as should appear to Lord *Catbcart*, and the superior Officers, to be most advantageous to them; that this Rate of Exchange should be constant and invariable, and that the said Deputy should keep an Account current of what he thus paid; and if any Advantage accrued from the Currency thus settled, the Publick were to be entitled to it; but if there was any Loss, the Publick were to make it good; and it was also proposed, that the Deputy should carry with him a Sum of Money for this Purpose, and should be authorised to draw the necessary Bills on the Paymaster-General; that Lord *Catbcart* approved of these Instructions; but on or about the latter end of *June*, or the beginning of *July*, 1740, it was intimated to Lord *Catbcart* from the Pay-Office, or by Messieurs *Burrel* or *Bristow*, that the Treasury were of Opinion, that the Troops were not to be left to the Uncertainty of finding Money Abroad, since Merchants might make their Advantages of the Necessities the Troops might sometimes be under; and that, in Consequence of this Opinion, a Contract for paying the Troops at the Rate of 120*l.* *Jamaica* Money for 100*l.* Sterling, was then depending before the Treasury; that Lord *Catbcart*, immediately on this Information, applied by this Examinee to Mr. *Williams* and Mr. *Monson's* Offices, for a Meeting; his declared Purpose in procuring this Meeting, was, if possible, to get the Troops paid in a more advantageous Manner; for he did not apprehend, that the Contract was already passed, but only that it was then depending; that at this Meeting, which was at Mr. *Williams's* Office, between the 4th and 13th of *July*, 1740. there were present Lord *Catbcart*, Mr. *Hanbury Williams*, Paymaster of the Marines, Mr. *Burrell*, Mr. *Bristow*, and this Examinee; Mr. *Pelham* was then in *Yorkshire* with Mr. *Arundell*, as he believes; Lord *Catbcart* took Notice of the Inconveniencies which might arise, by paying Men only 120*l.* *Jamaica* Money, for 100*l.* Sterling, when by the concurring Reports from *Jamaica* and of Merchants, the Exchange was at 135*l.* to 140; that he hereupon mentioned, what he had observed in Armies Abroad, particularly what happened at *Ghent* and *Bruges* in 1712. where the Troops mutinied, on Account of some small Deductions for Camp Necessaries and Bread, which were taken from some Regiments, and not from others; that this Examinee said at the same Time, that as the Troops from *North America*, under Colonel *Blackeney*, were paid at the full Currency of Exchange in those Parts; he apprehended, that if they received less Money when they joined Lord *Catbcart*, than what they had before, they might begin a Mutiny, and

by informing Lord *Cathcart's* Men, might occasion Discontents or Mutiny amongst them also ; the Contractors answered to this, that the Difference of Currency in the *North* Provinces of *America*, from whence Colonel *Blakeney's* Troops came, was rather more to the Advantage of those Troops, than the intended Payment of 120*l.* *per Cent.* That the Contractors explained themselves on this Particular, in a Manner that this Examinee could not answer, nor indeed understand ; that Lord *Cathcart* was silent ; the Contractors reckoned up several Articles of the Charge it would be to them, some of which were the Insurance of the Money, the Freight, the Commission which they were to pay their Correspondents in *Jamaica*, with other incident Charges which this Examinee cannot remember ; all these together, they said, was the Cause that they could not contract for less Profit than what they should get by paying 120 *Jamaica* Currency, for 100*l.* Sterling ; there was some other Talk upon this Affair, which all ended in Messieurs *Burrell's* and *Bristow's* (but thinks it was Mr. *Burrell*) declaring, that they had made an Agreement with the Treasury already, upon those Terms, and that they could not do it for less Profit ; that this Declaration of Mr. *Burrell's* put an end to the Debates and Meeting ; for Lord *Cathcart* acquiesced in what the Treasury thought fit, as he was under Orders ; he was a polite Man, and did not choose to signify his Disapprobation when it was of no Consequence ; so on the said Declaration he said, he was to be determined by superior Powers ; but in private Conversation afterwards with this Examinee, he wished it had been better : That this Examinee cannot of his own Knowledge say, what Steps had been taken with the Treasury, with Relation to the first intended Instructions ; nor does he know of any publick Notice given by the Treasury for receiving Proposals ; nor has he heard of any Proposals from others but Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow* ; but he is not in the way of Treasury Affairs.

Being further examined on the 27th Day of *April* 1742 in relation to the rough Draught of the Instructions mentioned abovesaid, that Mr. *Pelham*, in Conversation with Lord *Cathcart*, when this Examinee was present, delivered it as his Opinion, that the Troops might be supplied in the manner there laid down ; especially, as he supposed, that Money would be brought into *Jamaica* by taking of Prizes ; that the rough Draught was delivered to Lord *Cathcart* after these Conversations, that it began with the Stile of Instructions, in the same manner as was customary to give, to all Deputy Paymasters abroad, empowering him to take up and draw Bills for the Supply of the Troops, &c. That it was written in a running Hand, and, as he thinks, in two Sheets of Paper Folio way ; but all the Sides were not filled ; that as it was to be perused by Lord *Cathcart*, as a Plan on which (if approved of) Instructions were to be formed, there was Room left for Additions and Alterations ; but that Lord *Cathcart* finding, that so far as related to himself it was complete and wanted none, neither Lord *Cathcart*, nor this Examinee, made any therein, but returned it to the Pay-Office unaltered. That this Examinee believes, Lord *Cathcart's* Secretary carried it back ; or perhaps, Mr. *Pelham's* Deputy might call for it : That this Examinee saw the final Instructions given to the Deputy Paymaster ; but he only looked over them transiently ; however, he read so much, as to be sure, that the Power of drawing upon the Paymaster in case of Necessity or Disappointment was therein contained ; though he cannot expressly speak to those Words : This Examinee adds, that he has been informed by one of the

Clerks in Mr. *Williams's* Office, that Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bryflow* did insure the Money they sent to *Jamaica*; but he doth not know at what rate.

ALEX. WILSON.

N^o III.

Peter *Burrell* Esquire, being examined in the most solemn manner, this 30th Day of *April* 1742, said, That about the latter End of the Year 1749, going down Stairs, from the House of Commons, he was asked by Sir *Robert Walpole*, if he, this Examinee, or his Acquaintance had any Money in the Northern Colonies; that about three Weeks or a Month afterwards he told Sir *Robert*, that he could not meet with any Persons whom he could depend on, who had; and Sir *Robert* then replied, he believed there would be no occasion for any: That as soon as it was publickly known that Troops were going to *Jamaica*, this Examinee took Occasion, from this Incident, to apply to Sir *Robert Walpole*, and to acquaint him, that as he, this Examinee, had Correspondents at *Jamaica* on the *South Sea* Company's Account, who were Men of great Credit at *Jamaica*, and who had the greatest Command of Money of any in the Place, this Examinee thought he could supply the Government as well as any Body, if Money was wanted there; to which the Examinee then received no positive Answer. That after this, this Examinee considering with himself the great Importance of this Affair, he thought it too much Hazard for himself alone, and thereon asked Mr. *Bryflow*, if he thought it could be undertaken without a great Risk: That, when they had consulted together, they agreed on the Terms on which they would propose it, and about the Month of *June*, the Parliament being then prorogued, they waited on Sir *Robert Walpole* at *Chelsea*, and made an Offer of furnishing any such Sums as might be wanting for the Payment of the Troops, on the same Conditions which were afterwards agreed to by the Treasury; that Sir *Robert Walpole* asked them, if those were the lowest Terms, and hoped, they would not ask more than what was reasonable, nor what any Body should complain of; and the Examinee assured him, that upon the best Calculation, they had not. That he would not take it on himself, but desired them to make their Proposals to the Treasury: That a few Days after this Conversation with Sir *Robert Walpole*, they did lay this Proposal before the Treasury, without any Thing else passing between them and Sir *Robert* in the Interval, nor had the Examinee any Conversation with any other Lord of the Treasury, before he offered his Proposal to the Board; that on Delivery of these Proposals, he does not recollect, whether he was called in or no, nor can he say, when he received the first Notice of his Proposal being accepted, nor by whom he was informed of it; but he thinks, if any thing particular had happened on this Occasion, he must have remembered it; nor does he recollect, of meeting Mr. *Hanbury Williams* the Morning this Proposal was delivered; this Examinee does indeed remember, that he one Morning met Lord *Catcart*, or Captain *Wilson*, who desired a Meeting at Mr. *Hanbury Williams's* Office; but he is not sure, that this was the Day of his Contract's being agreed to; but rather believes, it was a Week or a Fortnight after that: The same Day

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this

this Meeting was desired, Mr. *Bristow* and this Examinee met Lord *Catcart* and Captain *Wilson*, and Mr. *Hanbury Williams*, who came after : That this Examinee does not conceive, that Lord *Catcart* would desire a Meeting, or could have any thing to do with this Examinee and his Partner, but as Contractors, and therefore he thinks this Meeting was after the Contract was passed ; and that he supposes, the Intention of this Meeting was, that Lord *Catcart* might be satisfied, that the Troops would not be disappointed, but that due Care would be taken to supply them with Money when abroad ; that at this Meeting, Lord *Catcart* talked to Captain *Wilson*, of the Manner in which the Troops were to be paid, saying to them, that if the Troops going to *Jamaica* were not paid at the same Rate of Exchange as those from *North America*, it might occasion Discontents, as he remembered a Mutiny had like to have happened in *Flanders* on the like Account ; that they said, they had nothing to do with the paying of the Troops, what they had contracted for was, to deliver the Money at such a certain Rate ; that this Examinee takes it for granted, that Lord *Catcart*, by his Enquiry, wanted to know in what Specie the Troops should be paid, and not at what Rate the Money was to be furnished to the Deputy Paymaster : That this Examinee does not remember there were any Disputes at this Meeting, whether the Contract was a good or bad Contract, or indeed, whether there was mention made about it ; and he believes, at the beginning of the Conversation Lord *Catcart* knew of the Contract being passed, and, he is persuaded, that Captain *Wilson* knew it, because the Gentleman who is gone over Deputy Paymaster was informed by the Examinee with every Step taken in this Affair, and he was intimate with Captain *Wilson* : That this Examinee does not remember to have told Captain *Wilson*, that the Contract was passed ; but if he had met him, he believes, he should have told him ; but he takes it for granted, that it was understood to be done, in their whole Conversation at that Meeting, and he doth not remember that either Lord *Catcart* or Captain *Wilson* shewed any Surprise at that Time, on hearing it was done ; and that he thinks, that this Meeting with him and Mr. *Bristow* was on the footing of their being Contractors for the Money ; that Lord *Catcart* asked them, how they would supply the Money, and they told him, they would send foreign Gold ; but this Examinee cannot remember, if there was any Talk about Insurance, Freight and other Items ; that in this Conversation, which he does not know lasted half an Hour, many Things of another Nature were talked of between Lord *Catcart* and Captain *Wilson*, as about the Embarkation of the Troops, &c. That though this Examinee had contracted at 120*l.* he does not recollect that the Rate was mentioned at this Meeting. The Reason for fixing the Price at 120*l.* was upon the Consideration of the probable Fall of the Exchange at *Jamaica*, when so great a Demand must be made upon the Payment of so large a Body of Troops. That as the Exchange had advanced since the last War from 111*l.* to 135*l.* during which Time, there not having been any extraordinary Demand for Money in that Island, the Reverse might reasonably be expected when a Demand of Money was made, that greatly exceeded the natural Currency, this plainly appeared upon Colonel *Blakeney's* Arrival with but 3000 Men, who with great Difficulties raised between 9000 and 10,000*l.* at 120*l.* and could not have procured more at above 110*l.* at least, that was the Demand from those who had Money by them. In Regard to the Par of Exchange between *Jamaica* and *London*, I am not informed by what Rule

that Calculation is made, unless it be from the Value they have stamped on the Silver Specie of this Kingdom, a Shilling passing there current for 15 Pence, which answers to the Exchange of 125*l.* for 100*l.*

From the Uncertainty of obtaining Money at *Jamaica*, I desired Mr. *Colebrooke* to enquire at what Rate he could procure Bills on that Place, and he informed me he could not get Bills at any fixt Rate, not even at 120 nor any other Price than what should appear the current Exchange of the Island, as the same should happen to be upon the Time their Bills should appear there; we had then no other Resort, but to send out some Specie to supply the want of Currency in *Jamaica*, and in that, there was no Certainty as to it's Value, as whatsoever was the nominal Price there appeared no Act of Council to oblige any one to receive it; and the Valuation is so much out of Judgment, that no Man could conceive it to be made, but by Chance, as a Moida' of 27*s.* is above 3 *per Cent.* higher than a Moida' of 36*s.* in Proportion to the intrinsic Value of each, which determined us to buy heavy *Portugal* Money of the Bank, not only to prevent any Complaint if received by Tale; but to answer their full Value if received by Weight; the first Parcel sent being heavy Money of 36*s.* each, which, if had been obliged to sell at *Jamaica* by the Ounce, would have rendered Loss instead of Profit to the Contractors. The Insurance of this Money was at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* which went by the Men of War with the Troops; but we apprehend we had the Risk of a Deviation if the Ships had been ordered to *Cartagena*, or any other Port but to *Jamaica*, which would have thrown the Risk on us; but if from any Accident, the Ship where our Money was had not arrived with the Troops, we had then been at the Mercy of the Inhabitants, and in such Case, I would willingly have compounded for 10 *per Cent.* loss. We agreed for 1 *per Cent.* Freight, for all but what we sent with the Troops; but we are informed, one of the Captains has sued our Agents for a Freight of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* The Charge of Shipping is put at 1 *per Cent.* for the Expence of Guards, Iron-Chests, Servants and Coaches to attend it, and for the Risk and Charges of sending the Money in a Boat from *Portsmouth* to *St. Helens*.

That in regard to the nominal Value at *Jamaica* of the Gold Species at a Medium, deducting the Commission and Charges, we allow there doth not remain a Profit of 3 *per Cent.* upon the present Contract. That no other Persons but Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow* were consulted or concerned in the Contract when they first engaged in it; that after the first Embarkation, and this Examinee believes after the second, but before the Contract was raised to 125, Sir *Robert Walpole* spoke one Day to this Examinee, and told him, that Mr. *Hanbury Williams* had desired him to ask the Contractors, that a Friend of his, a *West India* Merchant, might have a Share in the Remittance; but he added, you are to do just as you please; I don't ask you to let any Body in, for the Contract is yours; that some little Time afterwards Mr. *Hanbury Williams* spoke to this Examinee and Mr. *Bristow*, telling them, that he had a Relation, one Mr. *Hanbury*, a *West India* Merchant, to whom he had Obligations; and as he had Money and Effects at *Jamaica*, he desired he might be concerned for the future one fourth Part with them, and since that Time he has been accordingly concerned one fourth Part in what relates to the Payment of the Marines in Mr. *Hanbury Williams's* Office; that Mr. *Hanbury* had wrote, as he told the Examinee, to his Correspondents at *Jamaica*, that in Case any Money was wanting, he might

might pay it into the Hands of their Agents, and receive their Bills for the same; but the Examinee said, that though Mr. *Hanbury* wrote, no Use has been made of it; that before this, Sir *Robert Walpole* never recommended any Person to be concerned with the Contractors, nor had any Knowledge of any one that was; but that some Time after the Contract was passed, he, the Examinee, asked Mr. *Monson*, Deputy Paymaster to Mr. *Pelham*, whether he would take one fourth Part of it, telling him, that though the Profits might not be great, yet, unless some unforeseen Accidents happened, the Loss could not be much; that Mr. *Monson* accepted of it, and has one fourth Part of the Contract, as far as it relates to the Payment of the Troops in the Office where he is Deputy. And being asked, if Mr. *Monson* had any Effects at *Jamaica*, he said he could not tell, nor had he any there himself, nor has he Mr. *Monson*, advanced any Money, nor has he had any Share or Trouble in the Management, but is to stand his Share in the Profit or Loss; and besides these, no Person else is concerned with them to the Knowledge of this Examinee: That this Examinee did offer half his own Share to his Brother and a Gentleman engaged in Business with him; but they thought it too great a Risk for them to run; he likewise mentioned it to another Gentleman, who would not accept of it; that these Refusals were very early before any thing was done in it more than passing the Contract, and that he mentions them to shew, that he thought he had no great Bargain of it. A Copy of a Minute of the Treasury lying before the Committee, dated the 29th of *January*, 1740-1. relating to the Refusal of the Agents of the Contractors at *Jamaica*, to supply the Troops under Colonel *Gouch* and *Blakeney* with a Sum of Money, being read to this Examinee, and it being therein said, that Mr. *Burrell* agrees, that those Troops were always understood and intended as contained and included in his and Mr. *Bristow's* Proposal to the Treasury; this Examinee said, that Minute had mistaken their Meaning; for their Agreement was, for the Troops under Lord *Cathcart*, and those he should find at *Jamaica*, and that this Examinee never understood, that the Troops under Colonel *Gouch* and Colonel *Blakeney* would be included in the Contract before the Arrival of Lord *Cathcart* at *Jamaica*. That this Examinee believes, that it was about *June* or *July*, 1741. that he had the first Account from *Jamaica* of the Refusal of his Agents, to comply with the Demands of the Deputy Paymaster; that the Contractors having Advice from *Jamaica*, that there was no Money on the Island, and that it was proposed, that Notes of Hand should have a Currency, they had applied to the Treasury for the Advance of a second Sum, and that in *December* following there being a second Embarkation, they procured a third Sum from the Treasury, on Account of the Convenience they had of sending it.

And being further examined this 15th Day of *June*, he said, that Mr. *Colebrooke*, the Deputy Paymaster, who went with Lord *Cathcart*, supplied the Place of an Agent for the Examinee and the other Contractor, and that Mr. *Colebrooke* had a Commission of 1 per Cent. only, and he added, that there never had been any Money advanced to the Contractors, without their delivering a Memorial to the Treasury.

June the 23d,

P. BURRELL.

John

John Bristow, Esquire, being examined in the most solemn manner, this 30th Day of *April*, 1742. said, That the first Notice he had relating to the Remittances, was from *Mr. Burrell*, who told him, that probably there would be a Contract for supplying the Troops under *Lord Cathcart* with Money, and he thinks, *Mr. Burrell* mentioned his having talked to *Sir Robert Walpole* about it, but he cannot be positive. That *Mr. Burrell* asked him, this Examinee, if he would be concerned, to which he agreed, and then between them formed a Proposal to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury; that previous to the laying it before the Treasury they waited on *Sir Robert Walpole*, who was then at *Chelsea*, the Session as this Examinee believes, being ended; that in this Proposal he thinks they mentioned 120 *per Cent.* as the Rate at which they would agree to furnish the Money; *Sir Robert* said, that he expected they should offer it at a reasonable Profit, that the Publick may be well served; that this Examinee cannot recollect any other Conversation that passed either with *Sir Robert Walpole* or any Body else, before their Proposal was communicated to the Treasury; nor does he believe, that they spoke about it to any other Lord of the Treasury; that when it was laid before the Treasury, he does not remember, whether they went with the Proposals themselves, but is inclined to believe they did, and that they delivered it to some Person in Office, who carried it in; that he cannot remember whether there were any Debates about it, nor whether he was called in or no; but from a Copy of a Minute of Treasury lying on the Table before the Committee he thinks the Proposals were immediately accepted, and he is pretty sure he had Notice of it when it was accepted, though he cannot say by whom; nor can he be sure, that at that time he acquainted *Mr. Hanbury Williams* he had agreed; that he remembers the meeting of *Lord Cathcart*, *Mr. Hanbury Williams*, and *Captain Wilson* at *Mr. Hanbury Williams's* Office, where *Mr. Burrell* was likewise present; but he is pretty sure, no Body from *Mr. Pelham's* Office was there, and believes it was in *July* 1740, and believes it was after the Contract was passed, though he cannot say, if it was that Day, nor can he remember who first proposed this Meeting, though he believes, *Lord Cathcart*; nor where, or when the Agreement to meet was made; that the Substance of the Conversation at this Meeting was, the manner in which the Troops were to be paid; that *Lord Cathcart* talked about the Pay of the Troops, but this Examinee cannot tell, if *Lord Cathcart* supposed the Contract to be passed, or to be only a Proposal, though he apprehends, that the Contract was then made, and that *Lord Cathcart* knew it was made, because otherwise they, as Contractors, could have nothing to do with *Lord Cathcart*; that this Examinee believes, it might be possible *Lord Cathcart* might except to the paying of the Troops at a low Rate; that this Examinee and his Partner said in Substance, that the Rate the Troops were to be paid at was no Concern of theirs, that their Business was only to supply the Money at a certain Rate; but this Examinee does not apprehend, that the Troops were to be paid at a lower Rate than what they had contracted for; that this Examinee thinks, *Lord Cathcart* desired to know in what Specie they intended to send out their Money, that they told him, in *Portugal Gold*; that the Contractors propose the Rate of 120 *Jamaica Money* for 100 *l. Sterling*, for the following Reasons; that they were to furnish Money in a Place where there was not much, that therefore in Case a considerable Sum was demanded at once, the Owners of the Money would make the most Use of it they

could, and lower the Exchange under the Rate of 120, at which they had contracted; for that Colonel *Blakeney* before Lord *Cathcart's* Arrival drew, on the Pay-Office, for a small Sum, and this with Difficulty, as he hath heard, at, or under 120, and had he wanted a larger Sum, he must doubtless have drawn even still lower. That this put them under a Necessity of sending out Funds, or Money, to supply the want of Currency in that Place; that as Men of Business it was natural for them to consider the several Species of Money, which it might be proper to send thither; that in this, they found a great Variety; that they could not find there was any Law to settle the Currency of different Species of Coin, and the different Species of Coin were actually at different Proportions of Value in their Currency, the Guinea in particular, being at a lower Rate than the 36 Shilling Pieces, and both these lower than the 27 Shilling Pieces; that this Examinee is not sure, that any considerable Sum of Moidores or 36 Shilling Pieces was there before, and they were apprehensive, that the Sum sent out by the Contractors, which was the greatest part in 36 Shilling Pieces and the rest in Moidores, might, on it's Arrival at *Jamaica*, be reduced to an Equality with Guineas; and in order to prevent, in some Measure, the Loss which must attend an Alteration in the Value of these several Species, which was not improbable when the Disproportion should come to be considered at the Island of *Jamaica*, the Contractors sent the major Part of the Supply by that Fleet under Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, in weighty *Portugal* Gold of 36 Shilling Pieces, that, at all Events, they might be the Value in Gold; that the Contractors sent their Money on board three Men of War and insured it, but notwithstanding this, they were liable to many Risques and Accidents; for had the Men of War been ordered to any other Place, this would have been a Deviation from the Voyage and would have vacated the Insurance, and that the very want of the Money at *Jamaica*, or even what was on board one Ship only, though it had not been lost, would have sunk the Exchange, and that this was no improbable Accident; for three or four of the capital Men of War were actually separated from the Fleet and driven to *Lisbon*, and had the Money been on board either of these Ships, the Contractors would have been under great Disadvantages, as they must have raised it at *Jamaica* at a great Loss, and as it was all the Money sent out, had upon the Arrival of the Fleet no more Effect than to raise the Exchange to 130, and small Sums soon after got up to 135, and 140, soon after which the Contractors came to a new Agreement at 125. That they have been told lately, that the Victualling and Navy have drawn at 135 and 140, but this being for Stores and Provisions is not like Money, but is really no Exchange at all; and this Examinee did not inform himself of the Rates at which the Navy and Victualling drew when he was deliberating about his own Contract. He added, that he has since been told, that the Independent Companies at *Jamaica* are paid at 125. That he believes, that he might communicate a Memorial, containing the Reasons for fixing the Currency at 120, to Lord *Orford*, before this Examinee's Memorial of Fifth of *February* last was laid before the Treasury; that soon after Lord *Cathcart's* Arrival Messieurs *Merewether* and *Manning*, their Correspondents, from a Misunderstanding, did refuse to furnish Money for the Troops; but the Deputy Paymaster, Mr. *Colebrooke*, drew on Mr. *Pelham*; that this Examinee believes, that the Reason of the Refusal of their Agents, was, their thinking they could make a greater Advantage of their Money

Money from the Necessity of the Publick, than what they would get by complying with our Commission: The Reason urged by them was, the indefinite Demand of Mr. *Colebrooke*, who refused to specify either the Sums, or the Times when they would be wanted: That as the Contractors were to pay the Difference of these Bills drawn on Mr. *Colebrooke* if they had been under 120 or 125 *per Cent.* they thought they had a Right to those Bills when drawn at a higher Rate, and they accordingly took them up and paid them as soon as due, with Money they received from the Pay-Office; but these Bills are still in Dispute, and our Contract does not subsist any longer, for the Lords of the Treasury have, within this Day or two, given Orders to the Deputy at *Jamaica*, to draw on the Paymaster: That no Persons were concerned with them in their Contract, till after it was agreed to, but that now Mr. *Monson*, Deputy Paymaster to Mr. *Pelham*, and Mr. *Hanbury*, a Merchant, are Sharers; Mr. *Monson* has a fourth Part of what is paid in the Office where he is Deputy, Mr. *Hanbury* has, from a certain Time, been intitled to 1 Part of what relates to the Marines, which are paid in Mr. *Hanbury Williams's* Office: That the Offer to Mr. *Monson* was made jointly by the Contractors on their own Motion, and without the Desire or Knowledge, as he believes, of any other Person whatsoever, and before any Remittances were made, and he never offered a Share to any Person but Mr. *Monson*; that as to Mr. *Hanbury*, Sir *Robert Walpole* mentioned to them, that Mr. *Hanbury Williams* desired his Relation, Mr. *Hanbury*, should have a Part; that Sir *Robert* had been spoke to by Mr. *Williams* about it; but he, Sir *Robert*, told the Contractors, he left it to themselves; and it is most probable, Sir *Robert Walpole* mentioned this to the Contractors before Mr. *Hanbury Williams* spoke to them; that neither Mr. *Monson* nor Mr. *Hanbury* have advanced any Money on this Affair, nor indeed have the Contractors themselves properly advanced any Money; for on delivering their Bills drawn at Sight on *Jamaica* to the Paymaster here, he furnished the Money for them, as is the constant Practice of the Pay-Office, whenever Bills of Exchange are furnished payable in foreign Parts, by the Drawers of such Bills, or by Draughts from *Jamaica*, on the Pay-Office, to make good such Sums as are raised for the Service on the Island.

And being further examined this 22d Day of *June*, 1742, said, that the Contractors allowed to Mr. *Colebrooke*, who carried out the Money sent with Lord *Cathcart*, 1 *per Cent.* Commission; but the further Sums which have been since sent out, and all other Transactions relating to this Affair, have been managed by their Agents at *Jamaica*, to whom they are to pay 2 *per Cent.*

And further said, that an Action has been brought against their Agent at *Jamaica*, by Captain *Knowles*, for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* Freight, for the Money which he carried out at the Time of Lord *Cathcart's* going on the Expedition, for which, as the Examinee is informed, Captain *Knowles* has obtained a Verdict, which if the Contractors should be obliged to pay, will be a Precedent for other Captains of Men of War, by whom Money was sent out at the same Time.

JOHN BRISTOW.

Charles

Charles Hanbury Williams, Esq; being examined in the most solemn manner this 30th Day of *April*, 1742, said, that on the 9th of *July* last, as he thinks, being in his Chariot, he met Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow*, who told him, that they had made an Agreement with the Treasury, for remitting Money to pay the Troops, at the Rate of 120 *l.* *Jamaica* Money for 100 *l.* Sterling; that after meeting Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow* he went to the Treasury, and he thinks he saw Lord *Catbcart* in one of the Rooms of the Treasury, and thinks he talked of what Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow* had told him, to Lord *Catbcart*, but he is not positive; that the same Day, there was a Meeting at his Office in *Scotland-Yard*, at which were present Lord *Catbcart*, Captain *Alexander Wilson*, Mr. *Burrell*, Mr. *Bristow*, and this Examinee, but he cannot say, any Body else, in particular, he cannot say, Mr. *Monson* was present; that this Meeting was desired that Morning, either by Lord *Catbcart*, or by Captain *Wilson* at his Instance, but he cannot tell which; he thinks, they all met at the Treasury, and went from thence to the Office; that the Conversation, which lasted two Hours, turned on the proper Means of carrying Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow*'s Contract into Execution, and preventing the Troops from being disappointed for Want of Money; that he inclines to imagine, that Lord *Catbcart* knew that the Agreement was made; this Examinee asked Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow*, what Money they had sent over and what Credit they had established for this Purpose; but that this was a Question arising from his own Care and Curiosity only; that he believes Lord *Catbcart* said, he had heard, that the Exchange in the City was 130, or 135. That if the Troops were paid at 120, the Difference might occasion an Uneasiness amongst them; that what Lord *Catbcart* said, was rather repining and disliking the low Rate of Exchange they had agreed for, than disputing about it; that in Consequence of this Dislike of Lord *Catbcart*'s, Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow* entered into a Detail about Exchanges, endeavouring from thence to shew, that they could not afford to remit cheaper; but this Examinee did not understand all they said on this Head; and Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow* talked of their Agreement as made; but whether at the Beginning, or End of the Meeting, he cannot say: That he cannot say, or remember, that Mr. *Burrell*, at the End of the Conversation told them, he had agreed with the Treasury, nor can he say, that he heard Lord *Catbcart* mention the *American* Troops, as then paid at a higher Rate of Exchange.

N. B. *Charles Hanbury Williams*, Esq; being now at *Bath*, could not sign his Examination: but it was read over to the Committee twice, and was found to be agreeable to the Minutes then taken.

N^o. IV.

JAMES Knight, Esq; examined in the most solemn manner, this 3d Day of *May* 1742. said, That he lived many Years in *Jamaica*, from whence he came to *England* about five Years since; and that he has many Effects, Rents and a Plantation in that Island; That when he lived there, he acted as a Factor to the *Guiney*-Merchants, and has sold several Cargoes of Negroes to the *South Sea* Company, which were paid for

for in Bills of Exchange in *London*, and had by his Employments the Means of being acquainted with the Remittance from that Island, both in Specie and in Bills ; that the Exchange between *Jamaica* and *London* has for seven Years past varied very little, being from 140 to 135, but generally 140, very few Bills being drawn under that Rate, excepting particular Contracts in the Sales of Negroes Estates or other Effects, when the Exchange has sometimes been agreed on at 35 and sometimes at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, the difference in the Exchange being considered in the Purchase ; the *South Sea Company*, in particular, settled their Exchange at 35 *per Cent.* at which Rate they drew for considerable Sums ; and in Consideration of the Exchange, and the Number of Negroes they bought, they had them at a Price accordingly, the Planters paying 35 and 36 *per Head*, in Bills at 40 *per Cent.* and 38 and 40 in Sugars, or other Produce of the Island, when the Company, by Means of their Bills being at lower Exchange, furnished themselves at 31 and 32 *per Head Jamaica Currency* : That he has now a Bill of 600*l.* drawn on the Ordnance, at 140, and he has had two others of 500*l.* each drawn on the same Office, and other publick Bills as well as private at the same Rate, within the last twelve Months ; that the Independent Companies constantly draw at 140, as he has heard and believes, except one or two Officers, who have had Credit ; that he believes, before the War, the Bills remitted from *Jamaica* to *England*, including those drawn by the *South Sea Company*, may have amounted to 100,000*l. per Ann.* that there are besides great Sums sent from thence to *England* in Specie, that before the War, it was common for single Men of War to bring 40 or 50,000*l.* from thence, and he believes, including the Money sent over by the *South Sea Company*, upwards of 500,000*l. per Ann.* in Specie, was remitted from *Jamaica* at a Medium before the Commencement of the War ; that the Specie of *Jamaica* consists chiefly in *Spanish* Coin ; there are some *Spanish* Pistoles and Dubloons ; that there is a Law in *Jamaica*, made about the Year 1681, which ascertains the Currency of *Spanish* Money, and makes it Felony to diminish or falsify it ; though he has known Persons tried upon the Law, yet in general it is not much observed, the Coin being commonly clipped and diminished of it's true Weight, and the *Portugal* Money is not included in it, because there was then none upon the Island ; that when this Examinee heard, that the Troops were going to *Jamaica*, he enquired how they were to be paid, and on being told, that the Treasury would contract with private Persons for that Purpose, he did himself intend to make an Offer for the furnishing the Money necessary ; but in very few Days after, he heard the Treasury had agreed with Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow* at the Rate of 120*l. Jamaica* Money, for 100*l. Sterling* ; that this Examinee does not believe, that the Treasury ever gave Notice, that they intended any such Contract ; that indeed he does not know, that a formal publick Notice has ever been given by the Treasury on such Occasions ; but he has heard, that in *Queen Anne's War*, the Treasury, when they have had such Contracts in view, have communicated their Intentions to Merchants, which was in Effect the same Thing, and was what this Examinee expected in the present Case ; and had this been done, this Examinee believes, that several others besides himself would have proposed to have furnished the Government with Money at *Jamaica* ; that this Examinee would have furnished the Money at the Rate of 130 *per Cent.* provided he could have obtained the same Advancement which he has

M

heard

heard was made to Messieurs *Burrel* and *Brislow*; for in Proportion to the Advancement he proposed to have made his Offer of furnishing the Troops with Money, otherwise he could not have afforded such an Exchange, and should have thought it a good Bargain; that he should have thought himself secured against any Disappointment for the want of Currency at *Jamaica*, by sending over in Specie one third Part of what he might be supposed to want in six Months Time, for that he apprehends, the only Difficulty would have been at first, when the People there, on the Arrival of so great a Number of Troops, might endeavour to lower the Exchange; that afterwards he does not doubt, but he could have contracted with People on the Island, to have furnished the Money at the Rate of $137 \frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. or by other Means provided Money to answer the Occasion; that if the whole Money was advanced to him here before hand, and he was only to send it over, and to furnish the Money at *Jamaica* at the Rate of 130 l. per Cent. he should think that he might make 12 or 15 per Cent. per Ann. of the Money which he thus supplied, because he could return the same Money twice in the compass of one Year; he added, that he believes, the Insurance of Money on Men of War from *London* to *Jamaica* might be done at 2 per Cent. to pay 84 . That the Commission which he pays to his Agents at *Jamaica*, for transacting his Affairs, is 5 per Cent. but if he was to negotiate 30 or $40,000$ l. for the Government, he would have done it, when at *Jamaica*, for $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. with all his Heart, and doubts not, but other Persons of Credit and Reputation in *Jamaica* would have undertaken the same for the like Commission, or less.

JAMES KNIGHT.

Nº. V.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

MR. *Burrel*, one of the Contractors for the Remittances for the Marines to *Jamaica*, hath delivered the Letter hereunto annexed, into the Office of the Paymaster of the Marines, wherein he proposes, that a further Sum of $9,500$ l. may be issued for Subsistence to the Marines going on the intended Expedition; I humbly pray, your Lordships will be pleased to order the said Sum to be issued to the Paymaster of the Marines for Uses hereafter to be directed, viz.

On the Order for $L. 118,214$ 1 0—7,125

On the Order for $L. 33,429$ 0 0—2,375

$L. 9,500$

All which is humbly submitted,

Pay-Office, Sept. 23, 1740.

EDMUND JONES, Deputy.

S I R,

S I R,

The Troops under the command of Lord *Cathcart* having been so long detained at *Portsmouth*, that the Money sent by them will become due before they can arrive at *Jamaica*, we therefore beg leave to represent to you, that we apprehend it will be for the Benefit of his Majesty's Service, that an additional two Months Pay may be sent by them, that at all Events they may be secured from any possible Disappointment.

We therefore beg leave to request, that a further Sum of 9,500*l.* may be advanced us, for the better enabling us to forward such Supply.

We are for Mr. JOHN BRISTOW and self,

your most humble Servant,

PETER BURRELL.

*To the honourable Charles Hanbury
Williams, Paymaster of the
Marines.*

LONDON,
Sept. 23, 1740.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 24th of September, 1740.

Present,

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord *Sundon*, Mr. *Earle*.

Issue also out of the said Funds to the Paymaster of the Marine Regiments, the Sum of 9,500*l.* upon Account, for the Subsistence of the said Regiments, to answer the value of Bills of Exchange to be given by Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow*, according to their Agreement in that behalf, for their furnishing Money at *Jamaica* for the Expedition under Lord *Cathcart*.

*To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of
his Majesty's Treasury.*

The Proposal of *Peter Burrell* and *John Bristow*.

THAT the Forces under the Command of Lord *Cathcart*, intended for an Expedition to the *West Indies*, having been detained so long at *Portsmouth* by contrary Winds, it is apprehended that upon their arrival at *Jamaica* a farther Sum will be wanting than what is already remitted for that Service to the 24th *December* 1740.

That they are ready to furnish their Bills for twelve thousand Pounds Sterling for the Subsistence of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of the Lord *Cathcart*, from the 25th of *December* 1740, to the 23d of *February* following at the Rate of one hundred Pounds Sterling for every one hundred and twenty paid at *Jamaica* in the Currency of that Island.

Which is humbly submitted to your Lordships.

For JOHN BRISTOW and Self,

LONDON,
Sept. 25th, 1740.

PETER BURRELL.
Whitehall,

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 26th September, 1740.

Present,

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord *Sundon*, Mr. *Earle*.

My Lords, upon reading a Memorial from the Paymaster of the Forces dated the 25th Instant, for carrying on the Subsistence of the Forces under the Lord *Cathcart*, from the 25th of *December* 1740, order 11,024 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* to be issued to the said Paymaster on the Order in his Name, for part of the 200,000 *l.* appropriated for Extraordinaries of the War, to be appointed towards the Service of the Expedition to the *West Indies*.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 19th December, 1740.

Present,

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord *Sundon*, Mr. *Winnington*, Mr. *Treby*.

My Lords agree to a Proposal now read, of *Peter Burrel* and *John Bristow* dated the instant, for supplying a further Sum of 21,000 *l.* at *Jamaica*, for the Pay of his Majesty's Forces gone upon the Expedition with Lord *Cathcart*, finding that the Rate of their Bills is the same as was agreed to upon their Proposal of the 9th of *July* last, viz. in Bills payable in *Jamaica* at Sight, at the Rate of 120 *l.* *Jamaica* Currency for every 100 *l.* Sterling, and their Lordships order a Copy of this Minute to be transmitted to the Paymaster of his Majesty's Forces and Marines, so as the said Sum of 21,000 *l.* may be issued for the said Bills accordingly.

N^o VI.

EXTRACTS and Copies of Letters from Brigadier General *Wentworth* and Mr. *Colebrooke*.

(A.)

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier General Wentworth, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Jamaica, January 20. 1740-1.

I MUST beg leave to represent to your Grace, that the fixing the Payment of the Troops at 120 *l.* *Jamaica* Currency, will, I apprehend, be attended with Inconveniencies. Upon the Monies being tendered to the Paymasters great Discontent was expressed by the Officers, and some actually refused to receive it, of which, being immediately apprized, I have taken Measures to put a stop to any further Complaints; but as we shall have a Detachment from the *Jamaica* Independent Companies who are paid at 125 *per Cent.* I believe it will be difficult to prevent the Discontent from getting amongst the private Men. As the Exchange is always fluctuating, the Payment of the Troops, according to the exact Currency when their Pay should become due, would be attended with great Inconveniencies; but was there a proper Medium fixt (even so low as 125 *per Cent.*) I believe, all would be made easy.

(B.)

Mr. Colebrooke to Mr. Pelham.

S I R,

Kingston, Jamaica, 20th Feb. 1740

YOU will certainly have learnt from Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow* before this time, that their Correspondents *Merewether* and *Manning* had declined executing their Orders to pay to the Deputy Paymaster such Sums of Money, as those Gentlemen had by their Contract with the Lords of the Treasury engaged to furnish here, for the Service of the Expedition; but it is probable, those Gentlemen were not informed, that the Motive of that Refusal was, that these Factors had in view the appropriating the Profits to arise by such Supply to themselves. What Reasons they may have given to their Principals, I cannot say, but at this Place to justify or at least excuse so uncommon a Procedure they say, Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow* did not propose to allow them a sufficient Commission or Provision; that it was not worth their while to undertake it for a Consideration of one *per Cent.* to each of them; the truth is, they were dazzled with the Prospect of getting 15 or 20 instead of 2 *per Cent.* and reckoning that a much greater Sum, than those Gentlemen received from the Treasury in *July*, would be due to the Forces before they arrived here; finding *November* almost out, they made their Calculation that they should be able to set their own Price upon what they imagined the Deputy Paymaster would be under a Necessity of taking from them; but the further Supply you issued to Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow* in *September*, and for which they gave their Bill upon me, has put me in a Condition to answer all Occasions hitherto, and disconcerted all their Measures.

I perceived the General inclined to think favourably of the Intentions of these Persons, and yet, it was not 'till the 25th of *January* that he appeared convinced, that they never intended to furnish Money upon the Account of the Gentlemen in *England*; at which Time, Mr. *Manning* declared in express Terms, in the Presence of General *Wentworth*, Mr. *Stewart*, Lieutenant Governor of this Island, and other Gentlemen, that they would not answer Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow's* Credit. This was the 16th Day after I delivered Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow's* Letters of Credit to them and made my Demand on them; what passed between me and them and with General *Wentworth* in that Interim, you will please to see by the Copies of the Letters I send herewith.

Upon the Refusal of *Merewether* and *Manning* to furnish Money, General *Wentworth* desired me to stay in this Place and endeavour to raise Money, for the Use of the Troops, which I have undertaken, pursuant to the Instructions you have honoured me with, and I hope my Zeal for his Majesty's and your Service will receive your Approbation.

I have Reason to think, that as *Merewether* and *Manning* expected to supply what Money the Troops might have Occasion for, at an immoderate Profit to themselves, that I shall meet with all possible Opposition from them and their Adherents, otherwise, I could not have failed of finding all the Money I can possibly want for Bills; what the Event will be, I cannot say with sufficient Certainty, more than that my Endeavours will be faithful, and I hope effectual.

Messieurs *Merewether* and *Manning* acquainted me the 9th of *January*, that they had so long ago as the End of *November* wrote to Messieurs

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Burrell and *Bryson*, to tell them, that whatever Sums were wanted here for the Forces must be sent in Specie from *England*; they knew that an Answer to those Advices could not well come back to this Island, 'till *April* or *May*, and expected in the mean Time to have supplied Money to the Troops, upon their own unjust Terms. This faithless Treatment of their Principals must have astonished and deceived Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow*, 'till the Truth came to be developed by subsequent Letters; and upon what you will have heard from them, you have certainly been induced to send over more Specie, a Thing that would have in no Case been necessary if these Persons had not entered into the most ungrateful and unnatural Combination, to discredit their Benefactors, and distress the publick Service, and insinuating to Brigadier *Blakeney*, that themselves only were in a Condition to supply the Troops, which for the Sake of the Service, as an Act of great Merit, they would find Means to do, at the Rate of 110*l.* this Currency for 100*l.* Sterling.

(C.)

Mr. *Colebrooke* to Mr. *Pelham*.

S I R,

Kingston 24th Feb. 1740.

I Gave Notice, that I had Occasion for a Supply of Money for the Service, and offered my Bills at 130 *Jamaica* Currency for 100*l.* Sterling, and notwithstanding several Things combine to make Money scarce, I have made a beginning and passed Bills upon you for 1250*l.* Sterling as is noted at the Foot.

L. 500. to *John Hamilton*, Esq; Value of the same.

200. to *Robert Wilson*, Value of *John Hamilton*.

300. to *John East*, Value of *Sam. Spofforth*.

100. to *Samuel Spofforth*, Value of the same.

150. to *Jac. Mendez da Costa*, Value of *David Bravo*.

1250. All under this Date, payable at 3 Days Sight, which Sum of 1250*l.* Sterling at the Rate of 130, making 1625*l.* *Jamaica* Currency, I pass to the Credit of the Right Hon^{ble} *Henry Pelham*, Esq;.

(D.)

Mr. *Colebrooke* to Mr. *Pelham*.

S I R,

Kingston, *Jamaica*, 23 March, 1740.

I Have now the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the Combination that had been formed here, to reduce the Price of Bills for the publick Service to 110, is entirely dissipated. The Confederates lately made a new Effort, to put a Stop to the Supplies of Money, which they found coming into my Hands, by endeavouring to borrow all the Money they could hear of; but I have now happily overcome all Opposition, and can assure you on good Grounds, that whatever Money may be necessary to be raised for the Service will be found here for Bills on you at 130, and upwards. I say this with Confidence, from the State and Course of the Trade here; and I dare venture to advise you, not to send any more Money from *England* in Specie upon Account of any Doubt of my finding all that can possibly be wanted for the Use of his Majesty's Forces; and I think I am not mistaken in my Conclusion, if a War should break out with *France*, I shall find

find Money at 140 this Currency for every 100 L. Sterling; because as the Risk of sending Money home will be greater, the Premium of Insurance must rise in Proportion, and People will give a greater Price for such Bills of Exchange as they find by Experience are regularly discharged.

Hereunder is an Account of all the Bills I have passed upon you the 24 of February, for 1250 L. at 130, is 1625 L. the 9th of March, for 2420 L. at 130, is 3146 L. and the 18th of March, for 1285 L. Sterling at 130, is 1670 L. 10 s. for all which Sums I make my self Debtor according to the respective Dates.

Bills drawn by John Colebrooke, for the Use of his Majesty's Forces in America, upon the Right Honourable Henry Pelham, Esq; Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces.

24 Feb.	1.		
N ^o .	1	500 Sterling, Order John Hamilton, Esq; Value of the same.	
	2	200 Order Robert Wilson, Value of John Hamilton, Esq;	
	3	300 Order John East, Value of Samuel Spofforth.	
	4	100 Order Samuel Spofforth, Value of the same.	
	5	150 Order David Mendez da Costa, Value of David Bravo.	L. 5,
		<hr/> 1250 Sterl. at 130, make Jamaica Currency	1625
9 Mar.	6	500 Sterling, Order Edward Trelawney, Esq; Value of the same.	
	7	120 Order John Hamilton, Value of the same.	
	8	250 Order Patrick Taylor, Value of the same.	
	9	200 Order John Douce, Value of George Peete.	
	10	500 Order Judab Supino, and Son, Value of J. Pareira Mendez.	
	11	500 Sterling, Order Jos. Douglas, of London, Value of Murray Crimble.	
	12	300 Order James Murray, Value of the same.	
	13	50 Order Jos. Nott, Value of the same.	
		<hr/> 2420 Sterl. at 130, make Curr. of Jamaica,	3149
18 Mar.	14	200 Sterling, Order Strachan and Wilson, Value of the same.	
	15	200 Order Papillon, and Benjamin Ball, Value of Murray Crimble.	
	16	200 Order John and James Porter, Value of ditto.	
	17	100 Order Robert de Lap, and Company, Value of the same.	
	18	80 Order James Taylor, Value of the same.	
	19	130 Order Alexander Barclay, Value of David Barclay.	
	20	325 Order Robert and John Hamilton, Value of the same.	
	21	50 Order Matthew Cleveland, Value of Robert and John Hamilton.	
		<hr/> 1285 Sterl. at 130, makes Jamaica Curr.	1670 10 1644 10 Kingston,

Mr. Colebrooke to Mr. Pelham.

S I R,

Kingston, Jamaica 1st May, 1741.

I Advised you the 23d of March, of having drawn upon you 21 Bills of Exchange under several Dates, amounting to 4955*l.* Sterling.

I have since drawn 7757*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* in other 24 Bills as hereunder, and make my self Debtor for the respective Sums under each Date.

I am now quite sure of raising Money at 130*l.* and upwards, to any amount that shall be required, provided a proper Notice is given.

An Account of the Bills drawn by John Colebrooke, upon the Right Honourable Henry Pelham, Esq; Paymaster General, for the Use of the present Expedition.

1741	No.		
24 Mar.	22.	l. 300. Sterl.	To Alexander Campbell, Value of the same.
	23.	100.	To ditto — — — ditto.
l. 1500.	24.	100.	To Abra. Van Hoorn, — John Hamilton.
	25.	1000.	To David Tavares — — Himself.
6 April.	26.	500.	To Pandosa and Paniero, Themselves.
	27.	200.	To John Ferguson, Thomas Stratton.
	28.	50.	John Hamilton, — — Himself.
	29.	1000.	Ditto. — — — Himself.
	30.	150.	Ditto. — — — Himself.
	31.	400. Sterl.	Dan Dias Fernandos, A. and S. Dias Fernandos.
	32.	300.	Aaron Loufada — J. and B. Loufada.
l. 5407 11 2	33.	450.	Samuel Stork, — — John Curtin.
	34.	1000.	Isaac Feurtado, — — Himself.
	35.	200.	Ab. de Fonseca, M. and A. La Mera.
	36.	150.	Pereira and Lima, — A. La Mera.
	37.	207. 11. 2.	Jacob Brandon, — — Himself.
	38.	800.	Dan. Mendez da Costa, — Himself.
	39.	500.	Judah Supino, and Son, Isaac P. Mendez.
	40.	200.	Pat. Taylor, — — Himself.
	41.	200.	Ditto. — — — Himself.
24 April.	42.	100.	William Groves, — — Himself.
l. 850.	43.	200.	Jacob Mendez da Costa, — David Bravo.
	44.	350.	Joseph Polander, — — Himself.
	45.	200.	Taylor and Jackson, — Themselves.

Which Sums of fifteen hundred Pounds Sterling, drawn the 24th of March, and five thousand four hundred and seven Pounds 11*s.* and 2*d.* the 6th of April, and eight hundred and fifty Pounds the 24th of April, I pass to the Credit of the Right Honourable Henry Pelham, Esq; at the Rate of 130 Jamaica Currency for 100*l.* Sterl. in his Account of Exchanges under the respective Dates.

JOHN COLEBROOKE

Mr. Colebrooke to Mr. Pelham, dated Sept. 1, 1741.

S I R,

IN Pursuance of your Command in the second Paragraph of your Letter of the 25th of May, about the Discontent of the Troops, on Occasion of their being paid at the Rate of 120 *Jamaica* Currency for 100 *l.* Sterling, it is my Duty to acquaint you, that the Par of Money between *England* and *Jamaica* is,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
Pistoles at	0	16	8	Sterling	1	3	9	<i>Jamaica</i>	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guineas	1	1	0		1	8	9		138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moidores	1	7	0		1	18	9		143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port. Pieces	1	16	0		2	10	0		138 $\frac{1}{4}$
to which adding 6 <i>per Cent.</i> for Freight and Insuranc from <i>Jamaica</i> to <i>London</i> , the Medium upon Gold is									149

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
Pieces of Eight	7	3	<i>per Oz. Jamaica</i>	5	6	<i>London Par</i>	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Small Pieces	7	2		5	6		134 $\frac{7}{8}$
Medium 135, to which adding 6 <i>per Cent.</i> for Freight and Insuranc, as before upon Silver, is							143

I mentioned in my last of the 12th of *September*, That the Officers of the Independent Companies here, draw for their Pay according to the Course of Exchange, now 140, and pay the private Men at 125 *l.*

I have learn'd, that when the Regiments of *Cope* and *Hay* arrived in this Island, the Assembly, in Consideration of the Dearness of all Necessaries, then passed an Act to make them an Allowance of Provisions at the Country's Expence; and I am well informed, that Provisions are at this Time 50 *per Cent.* dearer than they were then.

I confirm, that the Officers of the Independent Companies have an Allowance of 20 *s.* and each private Man 5 *s.* *per Week*, for which 10,000 *l.* is raised annually by the Assembly.

My Duty requires me to second your Zeal in his Majesty's Service to the utmost of my Ability, in the Department you have pleased to honour me with; and it is with Joy, that I can inform you, That by Occasion of the great Sum of Money issued by you, and brought to this Place in Species, the Combination entered into to distress me in raising Money for the Use of the Troops by lowering the Exchange, has been intirely broken, and from thence, and the State of the Trade from hence to the *Spanish Coast*, there is Reason to be assured, that the Exchange will keep up to 140, not without a Probability of its being raised higher by proper Management; and as this favourable Circumstance may be the Means of producing very considerable Relief to the Troops, by paying them at a higher Rate hereafter, I hope you will look upon it as an Instance of my Ambition, to make my Services agreeable to you, that I offer myself to undertake to draw Bills upon you at the best Course of the Exchange.

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The Interest of the Merchants sending Goods to *Jamaica* is against the Rise of the Exchange ; but I persuade myself, I shall be as successful in this Attempt, as I have been hitherto in your Service ; and I am so well assured of what I advance, that should you prefer the having a certain Price fixed, I am ready to furnish whatever Sum of Money may be wanted for his Majesty's Forces, at 135 certain Price without any Charge, and that my Bills be at no less Term than 4 Months after Date, or 60 Days after Sight ; and that I will not trouble the Office with small Bills, but pass one in two Months, or one Month the ofteneft.

I sent further to Mr. *Pitt*, for the Use of the Forces on *Cuba*, 6285*l.* 15*s.* by the *Defiance*, Capt. *Trevor*, which sailed Yesterday.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Kingston, Jamaica,
Sept. 1, 1741.

And most humble Servant,

JOHN COLEBROOKE.

(G.)

Mr. Colebrooke to Mr. Pelham, dated Jamaica, Sept. 7, 1741.

S I R,

THE Dissatisfaction of the Officers at receiving their Pay at 120 this Currency for every 100*l.* Sterling encreases every Day, and now I have found Means to bring the Exchange to 140, they complain of it as a very great Hardship. I had formerly represented to the General upon this Occasion, that the Price of 120 was fixed by Contract of the Treaty with Messieurs *Burrell* and *Bristow*, that your Instructions to me to pay the Troops at that Rate was in Conformity to that Contract, under the Supposition that it was the most that could be obtained.

That it was not to be imagined that you could order the Troops to be paid at an higher Exchange than the Price fixed with the Contractors ; but that as the Contract was not answered by the Agents of *Burrell* and *Bristow*, I thought it probable I might receive your Orders to pay the Troops at a higher Rate, when you are informed of my Success in raising the Exchange.

This I have happily executed, contrary to the Inclination and Interest of some Persons, and to the Opinion and Apprehensions of others ; not only unassisted by the Persons whose particular Stations required their supporting my laudable Attempt, but opposed and obstructed in my Measures.

(H.)

(51)

(H.)

Mr. Colebrooke to Mr. Pelham, Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 12, 1741.

S I R,

I Have the Mortification to acquaint you, that this Discontent of the Troops increases every Day, the more as they come to understand that the Exchange is brought to 140*l.* and that the private Men of the Independent Companies here are paid one *Ryal*, or 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, this Currency for 6*d.* Sterling, which answers to 125*l.* Currency for 100*l.* Sterling, and the Officer draws his Bills according to the Exchange, which is now at 140; besides which, the Assembly, in Consideration of the Dearness of all Necessaries, allows every Captain and Lieutenant 20*s.* Currency, and every private Man 5*s.* a Week additional Pay, called here Country Subsistence.

This puts the Condition of these Independent Companies on so much better Footing than the Forces on the Expedition, that these latter are continually expressing their Uneasiness on the Comparison.

I can now assure you, that you may depend upon my keeping up the Exchange to 140, and raising whatever Sum may be wanted for his Majesty's Forces, and that Bills upon you will have the Preference of all private Bills.

(I.)

Mr. Colebrooke to Mr. Pelham, Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 8, 1741.

S I R,

THERE is nothing talked of so much among the Officers of the Army, as the Hardship of being paid at 120*l.* when the Exchange is at 140; every one of them is become a Calculator, and complains that he loses 16*l.* 6*s.* on every 100*l.* for 120*l.* *Jamaica* Currency is paid with 62 Moidores at 38*s.* 9*d.* each, which 62 Moidores is no more than 83*l.* 14*s.* Sterling, and I have been told, that most of them have wrote to their Friends at home to apply for Redress, finding themselves very much streightned in a Place where every Necessary is excessive dear.

As the General seems not inclined to order the Payment of the Troops otherwise than Sums of Money upon Account, notwithstanding his strict Injunctions to me to be always ready, it is probable I may not be obliged to take up Monies soon, which I shall be very glad of, that I may be instructed by you, whether I am to receive Money from Messieurs *Gray* and *Woolley*, as they now offer, at 125*l.* or to pass my Bills to the Publick at 140*l.* on which Price, and my finding all the Money that may be wanted for the Service, you may henceforward depend.

(K.)

(56)

(K.)

Mr. Colebrooke to Mr. Pelham, Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 12, 1741.

I Have received the Honour of two of your Letters, of the 18th of *July*, and the 1st of *October*, with a Copy of the Lords of the Treasury's Agreement with Mess. *Burrell* and *Bristow*. Your Order, that it be complied with, has been already executed, and the additional 5 per Cent. upon all Payments for Subsistence, from the 24th of *April*, has been paid to the respective Pay-Masters, and the Regiments, since the 25th of *December*, made at 125*l*.

I have this Day paid my Bill on you for 4800*l*. N^o 93, at 30 Days Sight, payable to *Peter Burrell* and *John Bristow*, Esqrs; for Value of Mess. *Gray* and *Woolley*, at 125*l*. is 6000 *Jamaica* Currency.

(L.)

Extract of a Letter to the Pay-Master of the Marines, from his Deputy in Jamaica, August 22, 1741.

GENERAL *Guise* has wrote to Mr. *Colebrooke*, that it his Opinion, he ought not to take the Money from Mr. *Gray* at 120*l*. for 100*l*. Sterling, when he can draw at 130 and 135, that as the Agents of *Burrell* and *Bristow* would not supply Money according to the Contract with the Treasury, that it is void, and that he ought to keep drawing till he hears from Mr. *Pelham*. There is great Murmuring amongst the Troops being paid at 120*l*. I think if it had been settled at 125*l*. it would have done better, which would have answered to the Currency of Silver here 7*d*. $\frac{1}{2}$ for 6*d*. Sterling.

I don't doubt but if I was to take all Opportunities for drawing, but I could be always sure of supplying at 130*l*. &c.

N^o 7.

May it please your Lordships,

I Humbly beg Leave to lay before your Lordships, Copies of three Letters lately receiv'd from Mr. *John Colebrooke* at *Jamaica*, the Person deputed by me to pay the Troops employed upon the Expedition to *America*, relating to the Exchange of Monies between *London* and *Jamaica*, which I thought proper to communicate to your Lordships, with a Representation of this Affair, as the same appears to me.

That your Lordships were pleased, by Minute of the 9th of *July*, 1740, to contract and agree with Mess. *Burrell* and *Bristow* to furnish Money for the Payment of the said Troops, at the Rate of 120*l*. *Jamaica* Currency, for every 100*l*. Sterling; in Pursuance whereof my
Deputy

Deputy was instructed to take up Money from the Agents of the said Contractors or Remitters at *Jamaica*, and draw his Bills upon me payable to them for the same.

That upon a Representation from Major General *Wentworth*, Commander in Chief of the Forces upon the said Expedition, setting forth the Discontent among the Troops, occasioned by receiving no more than 120*l.* *Jamaica* Currency for 100*l.* Sterling, your Lordships were pleased by Minute of the 5th of *June*, 1741, to make a new Agreement with the said Mess. *Burrell* and *Bristow*, that the Money should be furnished by them at the Rate of 125*l.* *Jamaica* Currency for every 100*l.* Sterling, and that the Troops should be paid at the same Rate.

That my Deputy, upon his Arrival at *Jamaica*, did apply to Mess. *Merewether* and *Manning*, Agents for the said Contractors, who refused to supply the Money that might be wanted for the Service of the Expedition, at 120*l.* *Jamaica* Currency for 100*l.* Sterling; and the said Contractor did upon Notice thereof, in the Room of Mess. *Merewether* and *Manning*, appoint Mr. *John Gray* their Agent, who made an immediate Offer of all such Sums of Money as were, or should be wanting for his Majesty's Service: But previous thereto, my Deputy apprehending a Combination was entered into among some monied Men of the Island, to prevent his getting any more than 110*l.* *Jamaica* Currency for 100*l.* Sterling, found himself under a Necessity of making Use of the Credit and Power given him by his Instructions to draw Bills upon me, as Paymaster General, at the best Rate of Exchange he could obtain, and hath actually drawn Bills upon me to the Amount of 29216*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* at 130 and 135 and some 140*l.* *Jamaica* Currency for every 100*l.* Sterling, and makes no doubt but that he shall be able to draw for all Monies that shall be wanted for the Service of the Troops for the future, at 140*l.* *Jamaica* Currency for 100*l.* Sterling, which is confirmed by Brigadier General *Guise*, as his Opinion also, in a Letter of the 4th of *September*, a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

That he hath kept a distinct Account of the Profit or Difference between the Rate, at which the Troops have been paid, and the Rate at which his several Bills have been drawn, according to his Instructions; but that the said Remitters have been furnish'd with Money from my Office, to take up and discharge the Bills so drawn, by my Deputy upon me, they concluding, that by Virtue of their Contract with your Lordships, they have a Right to the said Profit or Difference, and expect that the same should be carried to their Account, and paid over into the Hands of their Agents at *Jamaica*.

I therefore humbly pray your Lordships Orders and Directions, whether the said Profit or Difference arising by Exchange shall be accounted for, and paid to the Agents of the said Contractors, or reserved in the Hands of my Deputy, for the Use and Benefit of the Publick.

Pay Office, Horse-Guards,
Dec. 15, 1741.

Which is humbly submitted to your Lordships,

H. PELHAM.

Brigadier Guise to Mr. Pelham, Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 4. 1741.

S I R,

AFTER the Expedition of *Carthagoena*, I arriv'd in this Place and had a violent Fit of Sickneſs, that I was not in a Condition to ſerve in the preſent Expedition in the Iſland of *Cuba*; I find that Mr. *Colebrooke* can have Money enough at 140 Currency, at 60 Day Sight.

We have had a great Number of Officers ſick here, and tis incredible the Expence they have been at, and they flatter themſelves, that ſince Money can be had at ſo eaſy a Rate, they may reap the Benefit of it. I am with great Reſpect,

S I R, Your moſt humble Servant,

J. Guise.

N^o 8.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

WE having receiv'd, by Order of your Lordſhips, Copy of a Memorial from the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, dated the 15th of *December* laſt, containing a State of the Tranſactions at *Jamaica*, relating to the Exchange, and the Pay of the Troops there, and referring to ſeveral Letters from his Deputy in that Iſland, dated the 1ſt, 7th, and 12th of *September* laſt; alſo a Letter from Brigadier General *Guise*, dated the 4th of *September*; to all which your Lordſhips are pleaſed to require our Answer; in Obedience thereto, we beg Leave to lay before you in the firſt Inſtance, the Reaſons upon which our Contract was founded in its original Price of 120, and Augmentation afterwards to 125, the Rule for fixing any Price of Exchange, could only be found by the Probability of the Rate at which Money might be raiſed in *Jamaica*; and in order to attain that Knowledge, we endeavour'd to procure Bills here on *Jamaica*, but could not ſucceed even at 120*l*. It is well known the Iſland of *Jamaica* has no Species of its own, but is ſupplied chiefly, if not entirely, by what it draws from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, for Balance of Trade; and of this a very ſmall Quantity does, or can remain in the Iſland, for this Reaſon, becauſe Silver, in which that Balance is paid, bears a higher Price in *England*, in Proportion to the Exchange, than it does at *Jamaica*; and the Currency of the Iſland is ſo inconfiderable, that it is extremely difficult to recover Debts of any Kind, but in Sugar, or ſome other Produce of the Plantation.

The Par of Exchange between *England* and *Jamaica* is deemed to be 125 for every 100*l*. Sterling; but as the Exchange between any two Places depends upon many Contingencies and Incidents, no fixed Price or Courſe can be aſcertained; but as more or leſs Money is to

be paid at one Place or the other, it must eternally vary; the Exchange might be 125*l.* or higher, whilst the Island of *Jamaica* remained upon the same Footing with regard to *England*, which it had been for many Years; but the Moment *England* was obliged to pay so large a Sum in *Jamaica* for Subsistence of the Troops, the Case must alter, as it did with regard to Colonel *Blakeney*, who before the Arrival of the Forces under General *Wentworth* could with Difficulty raise a small Sum for Subsistence of the *American* Regiment at 120*l.* and had not this inevitable Consequence been foreseen by us, and the Money for the Whole to have been raised upon the Island, no Man can say at what Rate the Persons in Possession of the Currency would have given it, or what Price the Exchange would have fallen to; but if a Judgment may be formed from the above Instance, it must have been greatly under 120*l.* the Pay of an Independent Company cannot bear a Parallel with the present Case, as there is no Proportion in the Sums to be raised; upon these Considerations it became incumbent upon us, for the publick Service as well as for our own Safety, to remove the Difficulties which attended the raising the Money there; and the only Expedient left to avoid the Imposition of the Persons who were in Possession of the Currency, was to provide a new one in some Measure independent of them; this we did by sending out at our own Risque and Charge the proper Funds for that Purpose, and your Lordships were pleased to direct the Payment of a Sum of Money to us, upon our furnishing the Paymaster General our Bills on *Jamaica*, for the Amount, which was accordingly done, and the Bills punctually discharged; the Receipt of this Money at *Jamaica* had the desired Effect, as it broke a Combination which was actually entered into, to lower the Exchange and distress the Service; and by which, Monies were soon raised by Draughts from thence at 130, which enabled us to alter the Price from 120 to 125.

And as this Money was the sole Cause of supporting the Exchange in the Beginning, so that together with what has since been sent out, and the great Reduction of the Pay from the fatal Mortality among the Troops, must be attributed to the further Rise of the Exchange to 135 and 140; and we beg Leave to remark, that had the Monies sent out by us miscarried, the Exchange must have been governed by the arbitrary Will of the Persons possessed of the Currency of the Island.

Messieurs *Merewether* and *Manning*, whom we appointed our Agents at *Jamaica*, did refuse to comply with a Demand made on them by Mr. *Colebrooke*, for the immediate Payment of a Sum of Money, and also what might be further wanted for the Service of the Expedition at 120; and the Reason alledged for this Refusal was, Mr. *Colebrooke's* absolute Denial of their Requests to be informed, what Part of the Money brought out by the Deputies had been issued, what Sums were then wanting, and what Sums would be necessary from Time to Time to be raised for carrying on the Service.

This Denial of Mr. *Colebrooke*, and his peremptory Demand without Limitation, we conceive, must have been calculated to deter our Agents from the Execution of our Orders, and he thereby get the Transaction of the Whole into his own Hands.

As

As soon as we received Notice of what had happened between the Deputies and Messieurs *Merewether* and *Manning*, we made an Alteration in our Agency, acquainting your Lordships therewith; and in the Room of the former appointed Mr. *John Gray* our Agent, who made an immediate Offer of all such Sums as were or should be wanting for his Majesty's Service at 125*l.* agreeable to a new Engagement we had entered into with your Lordships.

As Mr. *Colebrooke* could no longer pretend Refusal on the Part of our Agents, of the Payment of any Sum of Money which we should require, he pleads the Want of Orders, and that our Contract was at an End, notwithstanding Notice was given him of the new one made with your Lordships at 125*l.* and under these Pretences he refuses to accept of the Offer made him by our Agent, and continues to draw himself on the Paymaster General.

The Assurance that Mr. *Colebrooke* gives to the Paymaster General, that the Exchange must be kept up at 140, appears to us most extraordinary, as, we think, nothing in Nature can be more precarious or uncertain than the Course of that Exchange.

The Computations made by Mr. *Colebrooke*, in his Letter the 1st of *September*, are erroneous in Part, and extremely fallacious in the Whole. *Pistoles*, instead of the Price which he mentions of 16*s.* 8*d.* are not to be bought under 17*s.* 2*d.* and *Moidores* of 27*s.* are not to be found for any large Sum, the Non-coinage of this particular Specie for many Years having rendered it very scarce, the Addition of 6 per Cent. to this Computation for Freight and Insurance from *Jamaica* to *London* is placed directly contrary to what it ought to be; it is a necessary Charge upon the Remitter who sends it from hence, and at whose Expence it got thither, and by which Means alone the Exchange bears any Price at all. His Computation on Silver is equally erroneous, the Price which he mentions to be $\frac{5}{8}$ in *England*, has been since the Commencement of the War with *Spain*, and will probably remain so during the Continuance of it, from 5*s.* 7*d.* to 5*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, for Pieces of Eight, and so in Proportion for small Pieces, which upon a Medium of 7*s.* 3*d.* 7*s.* 2*d.* *Jamaica* Currency forms an Exchange of about 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

Mr. *Colebrooke*, to compleat the Whole ventures, in his Letter of the 7th of *September*, to write to the Paymaster General, that by his Success his Majesty's Troops had been supplied 20 to 30 per Cent. better or cheaper than they would have been by our Agents: In order to give your Lordships all the Light in our Power, we beg Leave to lay before you the real State of the following Species, mentioned in Mr. *Colebrooke's* Letter, in respect to their Price here, their Value in *Jamaica*, and what their Produce is to the Remitter, after Deductions of the Charges they pay for the same, viz.

Pistoles at 17 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> each Sterling pass in <i>Jamaica</i> at 1 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	}	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
is for 100 <i>l.</i> Sterling <i>Jamaica</i> Currency		
Guineas at 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> each Sterling pass in <i>Jamaica</i> at 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	}	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
is for 100 <i>l.</i> Sterling <i>Jamaica</i> Currency		
Moidores at 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> each Sterling pass in <i>Jamaica</i> at 1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	}	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
is for 100 <i>l.</i> Sterling <i>Jamaica</i> Currency		
<i>Port.</i> Pieces at 1 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> each Sterl. pass in <i>Jamaica</i> at 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	}	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
is for 100 <i>l.</i> Sterling <i>Jamaica</i> Currency		
The Medium of the above Species produce for every 100 <i>l.</i>	}	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sterling <i>Jamaica</i> Currency, about		
		Deduct

Deduct thereout the following Charges paid by us on Remittances to *Jamaica*.

L. 1 *per Cent.* Shipping and other Charges in *England*.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* Insurance

1 *per Cent.* Freight to *Jamaica*.

3 *per Cent.* Commission we pay in *Jamaica*.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* computed on 139 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Medium is about $\frac{10 \frac{1}{2}}{129}$

The Price contracted for now being 100*l.* Sterling for 125*l.* } *Jamaica*, deduct said } 125

And then there remains a Profit *Jamaica* Currency, the } 4
Sum of }

on 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ not quite 3 *per Cent.* which we presume will not be thought by your Lordships unreasonable, considering the Trust we are obliged to put in Agents at that Distance, and the great Hazard that attends all Transactions in those Parts; to which we must again repeat, that as the Rise of Exchange was intirely owing to the Money sent out by us, had that Money miscarried, we must have felt the Inconveniency of a Want of a Currency for the Subsistence of the Troops, and been exposed to the Mercy of those Persons who were engaged in a Combination to make their Advantage of it, and the Profit now made no Way equal to what we must in that Case have suffered. And this leads us to take Notice of what the Paymaster General desires in his Memorial, that your Lordships will give Orders and Directions for the Disposal of the Profit for Difference by Exchange, on the Bills drawn upon him by his Deputy, as we humbly conceive by our Contract with your Lordships, we engaged and obliged ourselves to furnish the Pay of the Troops at a certain Rate; and had the before-mentioned Combination taken Effect, and the Exchange thereby fallen under that Rate, or the Funds sent out been attended with Loss, such Difference or Loss must necessarily have been born by us; therefore, we humbly submit it to your Lordships, that we are in Equity intitled to the Profit that shall arise from such Draughts, and that the same be carried to our Account, and paid over to our Agents at *Jamaica*.

PETER BURRELL, JOHN BRISTOW.

N^o 9.

S I R,

INCLOSED is Affidavit, as desired; I should be glad to know how the Petition succeeds for Costs out of the Justices Fines.

I am exceedingly sorry for the Death of Mr. *Lawton*, where to have such another for publick Affairs I am at a Loss: Sure I am, had he been living and well, our Commencements of Justices would have been determined one Way or other ere this Time. If you have any Interest, I beg you would press it strongly; with it the Corporation is ours, without it, is hazardous, and will be attained, (if ever) with great Difficulty.

I beg you'd proceed no farther in any of the Motions you and I are, and have been concerned in, than Mr. *Brookbank* answers Payment for both, to you and me, who am,

My Clerk was in *London* when I first received your Letter for the Affidavit.

Colchester, January 17, 1740.

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

WILLIAM DANIEL.

N^o 10.

An Account of all Sums issued for secret Service, or for his Majesty's immediate or special Service, the Money issued to his Majesty's Privy Purse excepted; or to reimburse Expences for his Majesty's Service, distinguishing the Cause assigned for issuing the same, the Time when, and Persons to whom the same has been issued, from the 10th Day of February 1731, to the 10th Day of February 1741, viz.

Sums issued for his Majesty's secret Service.	Sums issued for his Majesty's Service or special Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Expences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
	10000		5 July 1739	Richard Allen
	2000		29 August 41	Rob. Adams Gent
		600	27 March 32	Thomas Bowen
		600	20 April 33	Do
		739 12	5 August 32	Samuel Buckley
		75 11	15 January 32	Do
		1228 19 8	27 June 33	Do
		497 10	13 July 34	Do
		285 4 6	30 Septem. 38	Do
		112 6	15 Decem. 36	John Burnaby
		224 12	30 Septem. 38	Do
	199 11 6		23 Decem. 36	William Blair
	3961 6 8		23 August 37	Edward Bryant
	2700		6 Septem. 37	Do
	2000		14 October 41	Tho. Barton Esq;
	10500		6 April 34	William Catton
	427 17		7 February 39	Abraham Castres
	2231 4 6		5 Do 40	Geo. Campbell Esq;
	3000		21 July 41	Henry Carelton
	2000		4 January 41	George Denton
	5000		26 October 37	John Egerton
	2000		4 January 41	Fra. Edwards
	615 18 4		27 April 34	Thomas Ford
	1200		17 January 36	Abraham Farley
	2110 11 6		29 April 38	Will. Frazier Gent.
	11000		22 January 38	Andrew Forster
	3000		22 April 34	William Farmer
	2000		14 October 41	W. Frammingham
		2016 6	9 July 39	Thomas Gibson
	5358 18 6		14 May 37	John Hall Esq;
	12000		30 March 38	Joseph Hardisty
	743 19		15 Decem. 38	W. L. Harrington
	2000		4 January 41	Rich. Harrison Esq;
	5000		26 October 37	Robert Jackson
	3800		12 January 39	William Johnson

Sums issued for his Majesty's secret Service.	Sums issued for his Majesty's Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>		
	4000		13 May 1740	Will. Jefferson Esq;
	1981 4 6		26 June 40	Will. Jackson Esq;
	428 12		6 Sept. 37	Peter Leheup Esq;
	2110 13		11 Apr. 39	Do
		500	11 March 31	Thomas Lowther
		1000	22 Do	
		1500	29 Do 1732	
		1000	20 April	
		1000	15 May	
		500	26 Do	
		1500	8 June	
		500	1 July	
		1000	27 Do	
		500	9 August	
		1000	19 Do	
		1000	20 September	
		1000	19 October	
		1500	6 November	
		500	11 December	
		1000	30 Do	
		1000	12 January	
		1000	8 February	
		1000	28 Do	
		1000	22 March	
		1500	17 April 1733	
		1000	2 June	
		500	19 Do	
		2500	30 Do	
		500	2 July	
		1000	14 August	
		1000	15 Do	
		500	11 September	
		1000	2 October	
		1500	19 Do	
		1000	16 November	
		1000	19 Do	
		1000	15 December	
		1000	4 January	
		2000	17 Do	
		1000	26 Do	
		1000	22 February	
		2000	26 March 1734	
		2500	11 April	
		2000	3 May	
		2000	13 Do	
		1000	10 July	
		2500	18 Do	
		500	7 August	

Sums issued for his Majesty's secret Service.	Sums issued for his Majesty's Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>		
		1000	24 Sept. 1734	Thomas Lowther
		1000	8 October	
		1000	25 Do	
		1000	6 November	
		1000	12 December	
		1500	4 January	
		1500	17 February	
		1500	26 Do	
		1000	19 April 1735	
		3000	16 May	
		1500	14 June	
		2000	10 July	
		1500	20 August	
		2500	27 Do	
		2000	5 September	
		1000	26 Do	
		1000	20 October	
		1000	7 November	
		1000	29 December	
		2000	3 February	
		1000	5 Do	
		1500	4 March	
		1500	16 April 1736	
		1500	5 June	
		1500	9 Do	
		1000	30 Do	
		1500	11 August	
		1500	6 October	
		2000	10 November	
		1000	18 December	
		1200	18 January	
		1000	19 February	
		1500	29 March 1737	
		1500	14 May	
		2000	9 July	
		2300	22 September	
		2000	5 October	
		1500	7 November	
		1500	31 December	
		2000	1 February	
		1000	22 March	
		2000	19 April 1738	
		1000	4 May	
		1000	10 Do	
		500	22 June	
		2000	12 July	
		1000	16 August	
		2600	25 October	

Sums issued for his Majesty's secret Service.	Sums issued for his Majesty's Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>		
		1000	7 Dec. 1738	Thomas Lowther
		1200	17 January	
		1000	24 Do	
		1500	3 February	
		1000	28 Do	
		1200	7 April 1739	
		1500	12 May	
		1500	20 June	
		3500	11 July	
		1000	22 August	
		1000	5 September	
		3500	3 November	
		2000	23 January	
		1500	15 February	
		2000	8 March	
		1000	2 April 1740	
		1500	22 Do	
		1200	22 May	
		1500	3 July	
		1300	22 Do	
		2110 11 6	29 Do	
		2000	23 August	
		2000	19 September	
		1000	6 November	
		1500	22 December	
		1000	9 February	
		1500	28 Do	
		1500	13 March	
		1500	15 April 1741	
		1500	21 May	
		1000	2 July	George Middleton
		500	4 Do	
		2000	16 Do	
		1000	20 August	
		1500	1 September	
		2000	30 December	
		2000	21 January	
2400			2 July 1733	
5000			30 April 34	
1675			22 April 35	
1966 12			20 October 35	
		2090 19	3 July 36	
2090 19			23 Decem. 36	
2090 19			11 May 37	
2090 19			28 January 37	
2090 19			27 July 38	
2090 19			3 February 38	
2090 19			19 May 39	

Sums issued for his Majesty's secret Service.	Sums issued for his Majesty's Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>		
	2090 19		25 Oct. 1739	George Middleton
		500	11 Aug. 1735	William Marshall
	3030		4 March 1736	Thomas May
		243	7 June 1740	Horatio Mann Esq;
		532 18	30 Sept. 1735	James Payzant
	638 16 6		23 Oct. 1736	Daniel Prevereau
	96 6		19 January	Do
		256 15	4 Oct. 1738	Jn. Burnaby Parker
		469	5 Sept. 1741	Do
		1000	4 March 1731	Nicholas Paxton
		1500	24 April 1732	
		1000	17 June	
		1000	19 August	
		1200	4 October	
		2000	22 January	
		1000	2 June 1733	
		1000	25 Do	
		1200	30 Do	
		1000	25 October	
		1000	20 November	
		1200	4 January	
		1000	7 March	
		1000	9 May 1734	
		1000	26 July	
		500	2 October	
		1200	6 November	
		1000	27 Do	
		1500	22 April 1735	
		1000	17 May	
		1000	10 July	
		1000	8 November	
		1000	29 December	
		1500	18 February	
		1500	11 March	
		1000	12 June 1736	
		1000	17 July	
		1000	31 August	
		1000	4 October	
		1500	3 November	
		1000	3 February	
		2000	15 March	
		2500	30 April 1737	
		1500	12 July	
		1500	24 September	
		1000	6 December	
		1500	1 February	
		1500	23 June 1738	
		1500	12 July	

Sums issued for his Majesty's Secret Service.	Sums issued for his Majesty's Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
		1500	4 Oct. 1738	Nicholas Paxton
		2000	26 Do	
		1500	19 February	
		1000	4 March	
		1500	26 May 1739	
		1500	11 August	
		1000	26 October	
		1500	11 March	
		1500	30 May 1740	
		1500	7 October	
		1500	13 December	
		2000	4 July 1741	
		1000	18 August	
		2000	9 January	William Richards
	800		8 March 1731	
	5000		15 April 32	
	2700		5 August	
	2100		31 October	
	2065		22 February	
	3000		5 May 1733	
	2700		16 August	
	1500		28 Do	
	2000		17 September	
	1000		21 November	
	3800		9 March	
	3722		12 July 1734	
		300	30 Do	John Scroop Esq;
		1276 10 6	8 January	
	428 12		13 February	
		1812	27 Do	
		3004	22 April 1735	
		6000	19 May	
		1476	5 July	
	862 16		7 November	
			25 Feb. 1731	
			22 March	
			19 April 1732	
			2 May	
			13 Do	
			2 July	
			28 Do	
			16 August	
			17 Do	
			16 September	
			19 October	
			31 Do	
			23 December	
			19 January	
5452				
5810				
4800				
5990				
6700				
6800				
6678				
5000				
5905				
2000				
7255				
10000				
7600				
1200				

Sums issued for his Majesty's secret Service.	Sums issued for his Majesty's Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
6222			5 Febr. 1732	John Scroop Esq;
5160			2 March	
5450			7 April 1733	
4800			5 May	
7100			23 Do	
7700			8 June	
5400			21 Do	
11500			28 Do	
7610			2 August	
10000			14 Do	
10000			22 Do	
5493			19 September	
6399			10 October	
6876			10 November	
6067			22 December	
6000			12 January	
6850			19 Do	
7328 19			11 February	
7822			9 March	
10300			13 April 1734	
7650			22 Do	
2000			2 May	
5250			6 June	
6800			12 July	
6732			26 August	
6000			13 September	
4518			3 October	
6621			6 November	
6059 1 10			10 December	
5750			5 February	
5600			27 Do	
1500			26 March 1735	
5300			22 April	
8150			12 May	
3600			19 Do	
7000			28 June	
6000			6 August	
7200			16 Do	
6500			30 Do	
7500			30 September	
5165			20 October	
5000			8 November	
6471 17			16 December	
7000			3 January	
6400			25 February	
6600			29 March 1736	
8000			17 April	
8725 13 4			13 May	

Sums issued for his Majesty's secret Service.	Sums issued for his Majesty's Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>		
7750			27 May 1736	John Scroop Esq:
5300			3 July	
6450			6 August	
3000			15 September	
5000			15 October	
4857 10			6 November	
5792			4 December	
3850			17 January	
1000			1 February	
4390			4 March	
6320			9 April 1737	
8250			27 May	
7790			20 June	
6200			7 July	
8050			17 August	
5000			5 September	
2523			30 December	
3557 10			26 October	
4690 17			3 December	
2861			22 Do	
12000			7 January	
4560			11 February	
3941			8 March	
5244 12			12 April 1738	
6950			10 May	
7250			31 Do	
4300			7 July	
8000			10 August	
5800			30 September	
11000			13 October	
6890			6 November	
3200			23 December	
6000			27 February	
8159 16			31 March 1739	
12000			2 May	
8900			30 Do	
6620			23 June	
3220			5 July	
7800			9 August	
7200			15 September	
6414 15 5			23 October	
7795			24 November	
4250			29 December	
8700			12 January	
6600			4 March	
7850			28 April 1740	
8000			13 May	
5666 13			5 June	

Sums issued for his Majesty's Secret Service.	Sums issued for his Majesty's Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
5000			28 June 1740	John Scroop Esq;
6000			16 August	
6000			10 September	
6000			13 October	
6000			7 November	
8000			25 Do	
7250			31 December	
8474			24 January	
7233 16 4			3 March	
7718 18 10			20 April 1741	
7300			9 May	
5000			6 June	
5000			8 July	
5000			8 August	
5000			25 Do	
5000			15 October	
5000			1 December	
7994 5 5			11 January	
8544			23 Do	
2000			4 February	
	5000		4 May 1732	James Starkey
		4160	21 June 33	Francis Smith
		2900	9 January 34	John Shepherd
		1500	10 Do 35	
		2000	21 Do	
	2900		4 February	
	3269 15 7		25 Do	
	4000		17 April 1736	
		2820	26 June	
	2000		11 August	
	2979 18		3 September	
	2900		15 October	
		1400	17 December	
	640		13 January	
	2900		30 Sep. 1737	
	3054		29 Aug. 1738	
	5286 7 3		16 December	
	2000		17 March	
	2583 16		7 June 1739	
	2983 6		23 Do	
	1321 2		3 October	
	2900		7 November	
	1900		29 December	
	1321 3 6		8 January	
	3600		17 March	
	1322 3 6		3 April 1740	
	1322 3 6		6 May	
	739 6 6		22 Do	

Sums issued for his Majesty's secret Service.	Sums issued for his Majesty's Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
	2715 8 10		8 Aug. 1740	John Shepherd
	1059 7		23 February	
	1584 19		21 March	
	3600		4 April 1741	
	2350		21 May	
	2900		30 Do	
		795 11	21 July	
		1500	4 January	
	323 5		7 Do	
	3112 1 6		18 Do	
	3650		17 Feb. 1738	William Sperin
	2141 2 2		19 May 39	John Smith
	541 16 8		10 March 41	Arthur Stert Esq;
	500		1 February 42	Geo. Stephens Esq;
	4150		2 June 32	Henry Wilfon
		389 10 3	7 July 33	John Wace
	79 18		23 March 33	
	532 18		3 January 34	
		533 8 6	12 June 36	
		658 6	28 April 37	
		692 8 6	21 January 37	
		131 6	5 February 39	
10000			4 April 34	John Williams
1963 5 8			7 July 37	Do
849 2			15 February 34	Jofias Wordsworth
5000			26 August 34	Edw. Williamson
5058			16 August 35	Henry Walters
2000			20 October 35	And. Wilfon Esq;
		500	3 Novem. 35	Geo. Wilkins Esq;
		10000	4 July 38	Daniel White
		323 9	3 Sept. 41	Tho. Wilkins Gent
1000			4 January 41	Cha. Watfon Gent.

Memorandum. There is issued to the two principal Secretaries of State, by Privy Seal, the Sum of 3000*l.* *per Annum* each, payable quarterly, for his Majesty's secret Service.

Exchequer,
April 19, 1742.

J. DAWSON.

N^o 11.

An Account of all Sums issued for Secret Service, or for the immediate or special Service of the Crown, the Money issued for the Privy Purse excepted; or to reimburse Expences for the Service of the Crown; distinguishing the Cause assigned for issuing the same, the Time when, and the Persons to whom the same has been issued, from the 1st of August 1707, to the 1st of August 1720, viz.

Sums issued for Secret Service.	Sums issued for Service or special Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Expences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
	1339 15		11 Nov. 1713	Daniel Arthur Esq.
	1032 2 6		16 January	Do
	1135 15		3 April 14	Do
	1237 5		13 May	Do
	193 13		16 June 1716	Mof. Berenger Esq.
	300		7 August	Do
	1500		6 July 1717	Do
	546 6 6		16 November	Do
	217 8 2		29 January	Do
	500		13 March	Do
	861		13 Dec. 1716	Samuel Buckley
	6000		11 Jan. 1717	Henry Bendish
	127 10		22 Jan. 16	Geo. Bubb, Esq.
	500		19 July 08	Henry Baker
	150		23 July 19	Jac. de la Motte Blagny
		500	23 Sept. 07	William Borret
		500	6 Decem.	
		400	4 Feb.	
		1000	19 May 1708	
		500	25 Novem.	
		500	7 Jan.	
		500	4 May 1709	
		500	7 July	
		500	27 August	
		500	21 Novem.	
		200	5 April 1710	
		300	10 May	
		150	14 June	
		350	12 July	
		500	26 October	
		500	14 March 1710	
		500	28 July 11	
		500	18 August	
		500	23 Novem.	
		250	7 March	

Sums issued for Secret Service.	Sums issued for Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
		250	27 March 1712	William Bore
		300	19 April	
		200	9 May	
		500	2 July	
		500	31 October	
		500	29 Nov.	
		500	31 Jan.	
		500	6 May 1713	
		700	14 August	
		1000	11 Nov.	
		500	1 Feb.	
		500	26 Do	
		500	29 Apr. 1714	
		500	22 June	
		500	1 Sept.	
		500	13 Do	
		100	17 Do	
		300	2 October	
		600	11 Do	
		2000	12 Nov.	
		177 7 6	16 Do	
		1000	6 Dec.	
		6000	17 Feb.	
		1000	5 May 1715	
1500	83 5		16 July 19	Coll. Ra. Congreve
	1706 10		27 Aug. 15	Wm. Cadogan Esq;
	466 10		4 May 17	Wm. Ld. Cadogan
			7 April 18	Do
530 4 10	16300		25 May 17	James Craggs
	27000		25 June 19	Geo. Clifford, Esq;
	441 8 6		2 July 20	Do
	500		10 August 09	Charles Callmell
	1738 15 4		16 June 15	Ant. Cratchrode Esq
	500		22 July	
	500		27 Do	
	500		22 Oct.	
	500		10 Nov.	
	500		1 Dec.	
	1500		24 Do	
	1000		18 Feb.	
	2000		9 March	
	1000		11 May 1716	
	2000		7 June	
	2000		6 July	
	1000		25 Aug.	
	2000		24 Sept.	
	3000		19 Nov.	
	2000		7 Jan.	

Sums issued for secret Service.	Sums issued for Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom is- sued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
	4000		11 Feb. 1716	Ant. Cratchrode Esq
	2500		4 May 17	
	1000		15 June	
	1000		13 July	
	2000		8 August	
	1500		17 Dec.	
	1500		31 March 1718	
	1000		17 May	
	500		10 July	
	1000		9 August	
	1000		21 Do	
	1000		24 Sept.	
	1000		11 Dec.	
	1000		5 Jan.	
	2000		9 March	
	1000		25 June 1719	
	2000		10 October	
	800		29 Feb.	
	500		21 May 1720	
	500		31 Do	
	1000		4 June	
	1300		11 Dec. 1711	Jn. Drummond Esq
		1237 10	24 April 12	Do
	1038		14 May	Matt. Decker, Esq;
	1038		20 August	Do
	389 18 3		30 Oct.	Do
	1038		4 Feb. 1713	Do
	2064 5		13 May 14	Do
	34		28 March 16	Geo. Dumereque
		100	21 March 09	Ch. Harrison, Gent.
		100	10 May 10	
		200	19 July	
		100	10 Sept.	
		100	3 Jan.	
		50	4 Sept. 1711	
		100	19 March	
		100	31 Jan. 12	
		100	7 Oct. 13	
		200	11 Nov. 14	
	3600		7 Jan. 15	Sir Jos. Hodges, Bt.
	1320		15 Dec. 10	Charles Johnston
	500		19 July 16	Wm Leathes, Esq;
	352 17		11 April 17	Do
	263 14 6		11 June 18	Do
500			2 Aug. 07	Wm Lowndes, Esq;
1000			3 Sept.	
1500			26 Do	
1000			21 Oct.	

Sums issued for secret Service.	Sums issued for Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
2000			19 Nov. 1707	Wm Lowndes Esq;
1057 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			25 Do	
2161 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			27 Do	
1000			27 March 1708	
500			15 April	
1000			4 May	
1000			12 Do	
1000			19 June	
1000			6 July	
1000			21 August	
500			3 Sept.	
500			9 Do	
500			16 Do.	
1500			7 Oct.	
500			14 Do.	
500			27 Do	
500			30 Do	
1000			11 Dec.	
1000			27 Do	
1000			10 Feb.	
1000			22 Do	
2000			1 Apr. 1709	
838 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			13 Do	
161 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 May	
750			19 Do	
1000			30 June	
1000			13 July	
500			3 Aug.	
1500			12 Do	
1500			3 Sept.	
2000			1 Oct.	
1000			16 Do	
500			12 Nov.	
500			3 Dec.	
1000			29 Do	
700			22 March	
2000			5 April 1710	
2000			3 May	
1000			10 Do	
2000			14 June	
888 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			21 Do	
1611 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			28 Do	
1000			19 July	
500			9 August	
1000			9 Sept.	
2000			27 Do	
1000			19 Oct.	
1000			24 Do	

Sums issued for secret Service.	Sums issued for Service or spe- cial Service	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
1000			3 Nov. 1710	W. Lowndes, Esq;
4000			13 Decem.	
1000			10 January	
650			17 Do	
1000			3 February	
1350			15 Do	
1200			7 March	
1000			24 Do	
688	7	1 ²	26 April 1711	
1000			Do	
2000			28 Do	
1000			12 June	
1000			30 Do	
3000			4 July	
2000			26 Do	
500			18 August	
1200			6 Septem.	
1000			13 Do	
1000			20 Do	
1000			26 Do	
1000			11 October	
1000			21 November	
2500			24 Do	
800			4 December	
1200			11 Do	
1500			15 Do	
1000			24 Do	
1500			17 Jan.	
1250			8 May 1712	
1000			14 Do	
1500			20 Do	
1000			4 June	
1000			18 Do	
1000			25 Do	
1000			9 July	
1250			18 Do	
1000			12 Aug.	
500			20 Do	
1500			6 Sept.	
1000			25 Do.	
1800			22 Octob	
1200			30 Do	
1000			12 Nov.	
1000			24 Decem.	
1000			22 Jan.	
1650			12 Feb.	
1500			19 Do	
500			25 Do	

Sums issued for secret Service.	Sums issued for Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom issued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
1600			20 May 1713	W. Lowndes, Esq;
2000			10 June	
1000			2 July	
1000			8 Do	
1000			16 Do	
1700			28 Do	
1200			14 August	
1000			19 Do	
1000			29 August	
650			10 Sept.	
1000			15 Octob.	
2500			12 Nov.	
1000			17 Dec.	
1000			19 Do	
1000			29 Do	
2500			13 January	
1200			29 Do	
3500			11 March	
1500			23 Do	
3000			8 May 1714	
500			13 July	
1000			17 Do	
4287			24 Do	
10000			20 Aug.	
1000			17 Dec. 1715	
5000			10 March	
10000			6 June 1716	
5000			19 Nov.	
2500			7 Decem.	
3500			11 Jan.	
2500			8 Feb.	
5000			6 April 1717	
2000			11 May	
800			24 Do	
1000			1 June	
1000			13 July	
3000			22 Do	
2000			6 Aug.	
1000			5 Octob.	
2200			23 Nov.	
1000			9 Jan.	
3000			18 Do	
2500			8 Feb.	
2000			10 March	
7150			18 Do	
2067			27 Do 1718	
800			31 Do	
833 16 4			7 April	

Sums issued for secret Service.	Sums issued for Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom is- sued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
1000			17 April 1718	Win Lowndes Esq;
1600			21 June	
1520			23 July	
1850			12 August	
2900			16 Do	
500			29 Do	
2200			15 Sept.	
10600			3 November	
3270			18 Do	
500			29 Do	
4600			10 Jan.	
3875			7 Feb.	
7600			3 April 1719	
2000			6 August	
2500			12 Do	
5000			12 Dec.	
6550			22 Feb.	
4650			12 March	
1525			21 April 1720	
500			14 June	
28250			1 July	
		322 6	28 Apr. 1709	Tho. Lowther.
		224 18	1 Sept.	
		338 4	3 June 1710	
		154 3	24 Jan.	
		569 14 6	28 Sept. 1711	
		412 5	3 Jan.	
		187 15 6	27 Feb.	
		744 3 6	18 March	
		761 4 6	28 Do 1713	
		173 17 10	7 Nov.	
		764	5 Feb.	
		416 13	29 July 1714	
		1000	7 Dec.	
		1000	9 Apr. 1715	
		1607 10	23 May	
		1000	12 July	
		500	17 Sept.	
		500	7 Nov.	
		500	19 Dec.	
		500	18 Jan.	
		500	10 March	
		500	14 May 1716	
		500	28 June	
		1000	2 August	
		156 19	8 Sept.	
		500	31 Dec.	
		500	18 Feb.	

Sums issued for Secret Service.	Sums issued for Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom is- sued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
		1000	6 April 1717	Thomas Lowther
		500	27 May	
		500	13 July	
		500	3 Aug.	
		500	25 Sept.	
		500	23 Nov.	
		1000	17 Dec.	
		1000	31 Jan.	
		500	8 Mar.	
		1000	20 Do	
		3000	26 Do 1718	
		1000	16 May	
		500	15 Aug.	
		500	20 Nov.	
		500	13 Dec.	
		500	5 Jan.	
		500	30 April 1719	
		500	14 July	
		1500	20 Aug.	
		300	7 Nov.	
		1000	7 Jan.	
		500	16 Do	
		500	4 Feb.	
		1000	29 Do	
		1000	23 March	
		2500	Do	
		500	16 April 1720	
		500	14 June	
		1500	5 July	
		1000	26 Do	(trofe
500			16 Dec. 1714	James D. of Mon-
317 10			16 May 15	Do
	1781 15		2 July 08	Sir David Nairne Kt.
	522		12 Oct. 09	Do
	2408		19 Feb. 14	Matt. Prior, Esq;
	519 16 6		17 Jan. 16	W. Robinson, Esq;
	260		15 Nov. 10	Jn. Robinson, Esq;
	1038		1 Octob. 15	John Earl of Stairs.
	1358 15		28 July 16	
	1465 5 4		3 December	
	979 17 8		25 Feb.	
	5000		4 May 1717	
	1369 10 3		27 Do	
	703		12 Octob.	
	1050		9 Decem.	
	1910		21 May 1718	
	1337		16 August	
	1067		4 March	

Sums issued for secret Service.	Sums issued for Service or spe- cial Service.	Sums issued to reimburse Ex- pences.	The Time when issued.	Persons to whom is- sued.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		
	901		9 May 1719	John Earl of Stairs
	211 16 6		26 Jan. 16	Augustus Sampson
	200		4 May 17	John Scott
	2564		19 June 18	Sir Robert Sutton
	100		13 Dec. 18	Alexand. Stevenson
	500		29 Dec. 19	Tem. Stanyan Esq;
	1100		12 Nov. 18	Fran. Louis de St. Saphorin
	875		23 July 19	Do
	800		14 Dec. 19	Do
	2364 4		7 Aug. 18	Christopher Tilson
	2518 9		28 Jan. 19	Do
	2441 11 6		1 July 19	Do
	2441 11 6		1 July 20	Do
	500		27 Aug. 15	Leo. Westead Gen.
	200		6 April 16	Horatio Walpole
	300		31 May 17	Do
	65 11 4		25 May 17	Do
	11900		18 Jan. 17	To Henry Kelsall to buy 10,000 South Sea Stock to be transferred to his Majesty.
	12000		10 May 18	To ditto to reward good Services to his Majesty per- formed.

EXCHEQUER,
5th of May, 1722.

JOHN DAWSON.

N. XII.

THE Names of the Persons for whom Orders were made out at the *Ex-
chequer*, for large Sums of Money from the 10th of *February*, 1731 to
the 10th of *February*, 1741, which being read over to *Christopher Tilson*,
Henry Fane Esqs; and *John Shepherd* were to them unknown.

Richard Allen,
Robert Adams,
Thomas Barton,
William Catton,
Henry Carlleton,
George Denton,
John Egerton,
Francis Edwards,
William Frazier,
Andrew Forster,
William Farmer,

Will. Framingham,
John Hall,
Joseph Hardesty,
Richard Harrison,
Robert Jackson,
William Johnson,
William Jefferson,
William Jackson,
Thomas May,
James Startkey,
Francis Smith,

William Sperrin,
John Smith,
Henry Wilton,
John Williams,
John Williams
Edward Williamson,
Henry Walters,
Andrew Wilton,
Daniel White,
Charles Watfon.

Money paid by Mr. Lowther of the Treasury to the following Persons, for printing, publishing, and writing of News-Papers, &c. by them delivered at the General Post-Office in London, between Feb. 10, 1731, and Feb. 10, 1741, viz.

William Arnal, for Free-Britons, and Writing.		John Walthoe, for printing and publishing Daily Courants.		John Walthoe, for printing and publishing Corn-Cutters Journals.		William Wilkins, for London Journals and Writing.		John Peel, for Money expended on his Majesty's Service.		Annual Totals.	
1732	13 April	538 6 8	1731	21 February	243 15		4 May	276 13 4			
	13 July	730		22 May	243 15		5 November	284 3 4			4460 13 4
	12 October	584		22 August	257 10						
	11 January	750		21 November	276 5						
		2602 6 8		20 February	276 5						
					1297 10						
1733	12 April	785		19 May	283 6 8		9 March	258 6 8	25 May	300	
	12 July	835		19 June	108 18		26 May	289 11 8	21 November	733 6 8	7243 4
	11 October	860		21 August	300	25 December	360 16 8			1033 6 8	
	10 January	955		22 November	395 16 8						
		3435		22 February	614 10 8						
					1702 12						
1734	11 April	955		21 May	647 10	25 March	213 6 8		23 July	633 6 8	
	11 July	955		22 August	693 6 8	25 June	222 1 8				8303 6 8
	5 September	250		21 November	710	24 September	247 1 8				
	11 October	850		22 February	738 6 8	24 December	238 6 8				
	11 February	950			2789 3 4		920 16 8				
		3960 0 0									
1735	17 May	600		28 June	990	25 March	238 6 8	30 June	1486 5	6 September 1750	
	23 February	400		30 September	846 13 4	Gazetteers begun between June and Sept. 1735					7179 11 8
		1000		30 December	868 6 8						
					2705						
			1736	30 March	881 5						
				29 June	894 2 6						3601 4 2
				30 September	916 13 4						
				30 December	909 3 4						
					3601 4 2						
			1737	30 June	1820				3 January	250	2070
			1738	6 May	1000						
				13 July	1000						
				27 October	1600						
				29 September	1008 6 8						5502 10
				25 December	894 3 4						
					5502 10						
			1739	25 March	942 10				5 November	521 5	4370 8 4
				24 June	942 10						
				25 December	925						
				28 February	1039 3 4						
					3849 3 4						
			1740	25 March	975						3945
				Midsummer	975						
				Michaelmas	1025						
				Christmas	970						
					3945						
			1741	Lady-Day	981 13 4						981 13 4
Totals L. 10997 6 8			L. 28193 16 2			L. 132 10		L. 2955 16 8		L. 4187 18 4	
										47657 7 10	

1732 28 April, Paid to Mr George Honekins, for 1100 Persuatives to Impartiality and Candour in judging of the present Administration
 1734 6 April, Paid Montieur Le Guelle, for a Pamphlet in Vindication of the Ministry, delivered at the Post-Office by Joseph Chrickley
 1735 28 August, Paid Samuel Buckley, for Disbursements on his Majesty's Service
 1739 23 August, Paid to Ditto, for printing and delivering several Pamphlets for his Majesty's Service
 1740 17 July, Paid Ditto, for printing several Things for the Use of the Publick

42 10
 150
 980 14 0
 786 17 6
 460 8 8
 2228
 50077 17 10

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N^o 14.

FRANCIS Gashery, Esq; a Member of the House of Commons, being examined in the most solemn Manner, this 3d Day of *June* 1742, in relation to an Order for 1500*l.* which Mr. *Shepherd* in his Examination mentioned to have been carried to Sir *Charles Wager*, when Mr. *Gashery* was present: And it being in particular asked this Examinant, if Sir *Charles Wager* did not say to this Examinant, What shall we do in this Affair? And if Sir *Charles* did not inquire of Mr. *Shepherd*, Whether the Fees were to be paid? Or if Sir *Charles Wager* did not desire Mr. *Shepherd* to receive the Money? The Examinant said, That he does not recollect any of these Circumstances, nor can he remember that he was present when any such Order was brought to Sir *Charles Wager*: That Sir *Charles Wager* did say to the Examinant, That he was in Expectation of getting some Money for Mr. *Lever* the High Bailiff of *Westminster*, to assist him, Mr. *Lever*, then being in great Distress; for he being a Brewer had lost his Customers, and was forced to keep at home to avoid his Creditors. That when the Examinant returned one Day from the Navy Board, Sir *Charles Wager* told him, That in his Absence 1500*l.* had been brought him by one of the Treasury, and Sir *Charles* desired this Examinant to take the Money and pay it to Mr. *Lever*: That the Examinant received the 1500*l.* from Sir *Charles Wager* the 2d of *January* last. That Mr. *Lever* sometime before this, tho' the Examinant believes it could not be a Fortnight, applied to Sir *Charles Wager*, and mentioned the Distress he was in for Money to pay his Maltster; that Sir *Charles* had been told the King would give him (*Lever*) some Money, and thereupon Sir *Charles* lent him 500*l.* for which the Examinant thought it proper to take a Bond. That on the 3d of *January* last, Mr. *Lever* had of this Examinant 1000*l.* that is, 500*l.* in ready Money, and 500*l.* to pay off the aforementioned Bond. That on the 6th of *January*, Mr. *Goostree* brought to the Examinant a Bill of Costs on an Information against Mr. *Lever*, &c. relating, as this Examinant imagines, to the Election at *Westminster*, which amounted to 124*l.* 14*s.* and this Bill the Examinant paid on Mr. *Lever*'s Account. That on the 9th of *February*, the Examinant paid a Bill of 107*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for Fees and Expences during Mr. *Lever*'s being in Custody with the Serjeant at Arms; and that on the 27th of *February*, the Examinant paid to Mr. *Lever* 267*l.* 19*s.* which he conceived to be the Balance remaining in his Hands of the 1500*l.* and for which he has Mr. *Lever*'s Receipt, but by what Accident the last mentioned Sum exceeded the real Balance by a few Shillings, the Examinant cannot recollect.

FRANCIS GASHERY.

N^o 15.

An Account of all Warrants from the Crown, directing the Payment of any Money to the Secretary of the Post Office without Account, from the 10th of February 1710, to the 11th of February 1741.

			L.	L.
1719	September 19	King's Warrant		750
1721	May 6	Additional Warrant for	750	1500
1722	April 30	Additional Do	1000	2500
	September 28	Ditto	200	2700
1723	August 17	Ditto	900	3600
1725	August 19	Ditto	300	3900
1727	October 31	King George III's Warrant to confirm the former		3900
1729	September 17	Addition	100	4000
1733	November 15	Ditto	300	4300
1734	May 6	Ditto	200	4500
1735	July 8	Ditto	200	4700

GEORGE STONE, Receiver Generl.

N^o 16.

JOHN David Barbutt, Esq; Secretary to the Post Office, being examined in the most solemn Manner, this 18th Day of May 1742, and being asked as to the Disposition of the Money paid into his Hands without Account, by a Warrant from the Crown, said, That there is in the Post-House a private Office for the inspecting foreign Correspondents, and that the greatest Part of that Money is for the defraying the Expence of this Office. That the Accountant General and Receiver General who have inspected the Books have told him, that the first Traces they find of any Money thus paid by Warrant, was in the Year 1718. That this Examinant cannot say as to the first Establishment of this Office, having been but three Years and a Half himself in the Post Office; but he apprehends there was always an Office of this Kind, and that it was defrayed, formerly, by the Secretary of State. That he is a Stranger to the Business of the Office, having never been in it, for they pretend to be independent, and to recieve their Instructions from the Secretary's of State, and carry their Intelligence to the Secretary's of State, though the Post-masters have a Right to go into the Office. That the annual Expences of this Office are as follows, To the chief Decypherer, Mr. Willes, for himself and his Son 1000*l.* to the second Decypherer, Mr. Corbiere, 800*l.* to the third Decypherer, Mr. Lampe, 500*l.* to the fourth Decypherer, Mr. Zolman, 200*l.* to the chief Clerk, Mr. Le Fevre, 650*l.* to the four other Clerks, Messieurs Bode, Thouvais, Clark, Hemmitt, 300*l.* each; to the Comptroller of the Foreign Office, Mr. Day, 60*l.* to the Door-keeper, 40 or 50*l.* but this Examinant believes 50*l.* There

There are besides, accidental Charges for Seals, &c. an Account of which is brought in by one of the Clerks, which may amount to 100*l.* and to Mr. *Lavalade*, formerly Alphabet-keeper, but now superannuated, 40*l.* that when these Sums were discharged, the Overplus, which may amount to 90*l.* is divided between the two Postmasters and the Secretary, each Postmaster taking three Sevenths, and Secretary one Seventh: That Mr. *Le Fevre*, besides his above-mentioned Salary, is paid something out of Incidents, so that his whole Salary may amount to about, as he believes, 800*l. per Annum.* That his (*Le Fevre's*) is a very troublesome Post, it being necessary he should be always present at the going out and the coming in of the Mails. That this Examinant does not know of a Pension of 200*l. per Annum* paid out of this Money, but Mr. *Clark* who has formerly attended, and is incapacitated at present, has 200*l.* paid him out of his Salary of 300*l.* and another attends for him.

J. D. BARBUTT.

F I N I S.

